The Chicago Tribune.

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POLITICAL.

New York City Delegates to the Baltimore Convention Instructed for Greeley.

An Administration Plot to Create a Split in the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

The Pennsylvania Democracy Expected to Indorse the Cincinnati Platform.

Pinchback's Louisiana Convention Nominates Warmoth and Pinchback.

The Oldest Radical Paper in South Carolina Comes Out for Greeley.

The Ohio Free Traders Send Greeting to the New York Revenue Reform Meeting.

Presidential Preferences of Southern Senators—Pennsylvania Congressmen Attend the Democratic State Convention at Reading.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, in reply to a direct question to-day, said that he was for Grant, as the situation is at present, although, like many other Senators, who are beginning to speak out, he is by no means satisfied with the Administration. He, however, prefers Grant to Greeley. On the other hand, Senator Goldthwaite, of Alabama, has come out strongly in favor of the Cincinnati candidates, and has written several letters giving his reasons for his course, which will soon be made public.

Nearly all the Democratic Congressmen from Pennsylvania left here to-night, to attend the Democratic State Convention, which meets at Reading to-morrow. Despatches which they received prior to their departure indicate that the Pennsylvania Convention will follow that of New York in indorsing the Cincinnati platform, and recommending the policy of fusion with the Liberal Republicans. A despatch from Hon. Sam Randall, who is there, indicates that the Convention will go further, and says the general sentiment is for Greeley. It is reported that there is a plot of Administrationists to make trouble in the Convention, and if possible get up a bolt if Greeley be indorsed.

It is believed that their intrigues can have any success. It is reported that W. W. Cleaveland, of this city, who has just reached New York on his return from Europe, is warmly in favor of Greeley. If this be so the Washington *Patriot* will speedily flop over.

Meetings are now being held throughout Virginia to elect delegates to the Conservative State Convention, which meets next Monday, and all the counties are indorsing the Cincinnati platform and nominees.

The Ohio Free Traders to the New York Revenue Reform Meeting.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—The following communication, signed by Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Cincinnati, whose names appear, has been forwarded to the Reform meeting, to be held at Steinway Hall, New York City, to-morrow night:

CINCINNATI, May 27.

To William Cullen Bryant, David A. Wells, Edward Atkinson, and those meeting with you in New York on May 30 1872:

GENTLEMEN: Desiring to observe with great pleasure your call for a meeting at Steinway Hall, on the 30th inst., and as among those sympathizing with the objects that you propose, we venture to urge upon you that the times require prompt and energetic action upon the part of those opposed to the election of either Grant or Greeley, and we hope that you will not fail to initiate such a movement. We suggest that you take either of the two courses which may commend itself to you as best: First, to nominate at once a Reform Ticket; second, to call a meeting of representative men to be held either for President and Vice President or, second, to call a meeting of representative men to be held either for President and Vice President or, second, to call a meeting of representative men to be held either for President and Vice President or,

WASHINGTON.

Talk with McClure—Pennsylvania Politics.

Delaware and Greeley—Reporters Clerks on Committees—The Exquisite Press on Greeley.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, May 26.

I had a talk with Colonel Alexander McClure, last Tuesday. The Colonel has established "Greeley Headquarters" on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, two blocks from the Academy of Music, where the Body-Snatching Convention will be held. He says that the Convention will be a big thing, and that Pennsylvania is always a hard State to put in motion, but he feels glad it will make a good appearance at Baltimore for Greeley and Brown. The old stock Democratic supporters at each end of the State are ... or called the Ass and (for its nature) the Post, are writing ... ancestry; but, at Harrisburg, the Capital, that old and ... journal, the Patriot and ... and stands for the ... good temper, and ... in the same ... Lehigh Valley ... candidate ... it is time ... do something ... tractable.

Randall, the ... corves signs ... stellation of Greeley ... Cass, of Pittsburgh, ... Democrats in the State, gives the public enemy no comfort. The Pennsylvania Democrats have but one candidate, and few persons think it judicious to put him forward at present, namely: Hancock, of the regular army. The time for the Democrats to have stood up for Hancock was when Packer was nominated; but the leaders and county politicians believed that Packer would make what is called a "liberal campaign;" that is, distributing funds like the gentle dew from heaven upon all the places beneath; and they abandoned glory, and went for the Railroad King. Now, it would hardly do to go to Baltimore and plead State patriotism for the man they would not nominate for Governor.

Colonel McClure is a large, handsome man, of political acumen and executive ability, and that easy bearing which, in a State like Pennsylvania, is necessary to put him *en rapport* with the many queer ingredients of the population. His late campaign, where he ran against a Grant and city ring candidate, and was counted out at the ballot-box, and then took the case up to the Legislature and won it, showed the people that he had not lost a particle of his power and energy. He stated to me that, so far from having any knowledge of any bargaining at Cincinnati, he had come there with other intentions than the success of the Convention, and, without consultation with anybody, he turned in on the second or third ballot, and voted for Charles Francis Adams. Yet, amongst the foolish commentaries upon that Convention by some of its disgruntled members, the charge that Fenton and Hoar put their heads together and pulled things is circulating. Fenton really ran away two days before the Convention met, finding that he could pull nothing, and McClure was one of the most docile and tractable men in the house.

Looking over the list of rooms ordered for the Philadelphia Convention at the Continental Hotel, I saw that nearly the whole number were taken by office-holders, many of whom go there under the guise of newspaper reporters at each end of the State ... or called the Ass and (for its ... nature) the *Post*, are writing ... ancestry; but, at Harrisburg ... Capital, that old and ... journal, the *Patriot*

NEW YORK.

Nicknames for Horace Greeley ---The "World" Newspaper.

A Swindle---The Case of Lizzie Garrabrant---Tennie C. Claflin ---The Shakspeare Memorial.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 28.

The enthusiastic friends of the gentleman who was nominated for the Presidency at Cincinnati have not the slightest difficulty in finding for him

A POPULAR "NICKNAME,"

which is ever a potent outcry in the rush and riot of a heated political campaign. In fact, they are rather bothered with an embarrassment of riches, for they find more names than they really know what to do with. They range all the way from the grave and rather religious sounding, "Honorable Horace Greeley, M. C. and L. L. D.," through the whole lighter gamut of "Honest Old Horace," "Old White Hat," "Old Wood-Chopper," "Old White Coat," "The Farmer's Boy," "The Prater's Boy," "The Chappaqua Farmer," "Old Amnesty," "Old Tree-Chopper," "The Sage of Chappaqua," "Old Honesty," "Old Protection," "Old Never-Took-a-Bribe," "The Honest Old Doctor," "Old Tribune Greeley," and so on though a constantly-changing scale of irreverence, if not of irrelevance, till some Jersey admirer, with far more enthusiasm than reverence, and more room in his paper than either, at last bawls out with "Old-Stick-His-Boots-in-His-Breeches-and-Wear-His-Hat-Upside-Down." This last took the prize strawberry, until I saw in an exchange, this morning, an enthusiastic send-off in behalf of "Pious Old Cus-an-Dam, Next Emperor of This Here Little Royal Republic," which, I think, as they say here, "lays over" everything yet.

There's been no difficulty either about the adoption of distinctive styles of dress as

UNIFORMS FOR THE CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

The White Hat and Coat come in admirably in place of the well-remembered Wide-Awake slouch and cape; but the great stumbling-block thus far has been some sort of a good substantial

NATIONAL "DRINK,"

about which all men of all sorts could rally with a will.

The "Hard Cider" of the Tippecanoe-and-Tyler-too days, and the "Old Bourbon" of Buchanan days, would never assimilate with the name and fame of the teetotal Horace. He never in his life drank anything stronger than the Croton, which has to run through the Sixth and Fourth Wards, indeed, to reach his office; and he never got any more intoxified than could be done on skim milk that had been run through a cow fed perhaps on distillery slops.

Something must be done, in campaign beverage must be contrived; the unknown novelty of pure water wouldn't satisfy any seasoned politician more than a day, and the General Committee are now at their wits' end about it.

From other sources you will learn how Mr. Greeley's

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

has been received. It can only say that here his friends are pleased, and his enemies find so little to cavil at, that the *World*, this morning, picks it to pieces, not on account of its principles, but "because it shows off too great a skill in English composition." But then

THE POOR WORLD

has a most difficult row to hoe just at present. It has just been sold out to the Administration party, body and bones, and waits until the issue of the Philadelphia Convention before making an outright avowal of the shameless transfer. So you see it is not to commit itself too strongly in favor of Grant, for it is within the possibilities that, at the Quaker City deal, Grant may not turn up trumps. It cannot pronounce in favor of any one else, because they don't know whom to go for, and it dare not pitch into Greeley too strongly, as it doesn't want to set forth the evidence of the shameless sale quite so soon.

It is really pitiful to see a paper like the *World*, which has really been edited at times with some ability, so utterly destitute of controlling principle of any sort. It was at first started as a religious daily. In this capacity it failed, having sunk over $200,000 for the privilege, when it was offered for sale. Since then it has run the whole of every phase of Democracy, from rampant Reforming Young Democracy to the most subservient Tammanyism. It has been at one time owned by a solitary individual, who professed "Independence," but was over open for a bargain; and now, at last, it has fallen into the hands of persons who will immediately turn its feeble guns against the very batteries they have of late been striving to assist.

THE POOR MR. GREELEY

is hunted like a hare. He has a private room at the Lincoln Club, another at the Astor House, another at the Union League Rooms, another at the regular Committee-rooms of the Liberal Republican General Committee, and, besides all these, may be found in person at all hours of day and night, to the private houses of certain friends, who know how absolutely necessary is undisturbed rest at times for the overworked candidate. Never, since the day he wrote his resignation of his editorial position on the *Tribune* has he set foot within its walls.

A fact has come out which seems to prove that some connection with governments office, no matter what, is certain to

CORRUPT THE HONESTY

of the man, no matter how upright he may have been before. There is a large force of men employed on the new Post-office, the New Barge House, and certain other United States work being carried on in this city. The men now assert that the bosses who have the Government contracts have, ever since the passage of the eight-hour law, been compelling them to do ten hours' work a day, while they themselves account to the Government for but eight.

For instance, a hundred men would be expected to do, at eight hours a day, 4,800 hours' work in a week. The contractors, without increasing their pay at all, requires, 6,000 hours, being 1,200 hours, or 150 days, of extra work, all of which is charged to the Government, and for which the men have received not one penny. Reckoning the average pay of the men at $3.50 a day, the contractors have pocketed every week, on each 100 men, $525; and as, on the Post-Office and other Federal work, there are said to be about 800 men employed, it will be seen that the sum is enormous, inasmuch as the fraud has been going on for the past ten months or a year, as alleged. This little swindle would amount to $168,000 already, if the facts are as stated. It must be remembered that, besides the men at work here in the city, there are many hundreds of others employed in the quarries, etc. The workmen have moved in the matter, and have appointed a committee to proceed to Washington.

Do you hang people out in your country for killing other people? The immediate inspiration of this inquiry is the contemplation of a recent verdict of a New Jersey jury in the case of a poor girl named

LIZZIE GARRABRANT,

who, at the instigation of her lover, poisoned the man (Burroughs) with whom she had been for months living as housekeeper, in order that she, and her lover, a low fellow named Van Winkle Bogert, might obtain a certain "bed-room set" of furniture with which to "set up housekeeping." Lizzie, of course, killed the man,—that is, she gave him repeated doses of arsenic, which affected him so that he died in the most horrible agony after a struggle of several days,—this wretched girl being by his side all the time, professedly attending to his needs, but coolly watching his dying gasps, and calling no help, but, instead, whenever she had time, that the original dose might not prove effectual, administering more poison, in place of taking pity on her victim and striving to save him. When the man died, this miserable girl had the hardihood to prop the corpse up in a chair, where (it being winter) it froze stiff; wrap it in a blanket, and then, for five nights thereafter, sleep in an adjoining room, with no companion but a negro boy 9 years old. Her lover? Having, of course, deserted her when she needed him most. She was tried, found guilty of murder, sentenced to be hanged, and will be hanged on the 10th of July, unless the Court of Pardons interferes. And all this time the lover goes free, has not even been arrested, and, of course, having induced this poor semi-idiotic child to do his bidding, even to the extent of murder, he disappears. And Jersey "justice" never has leaved a process for this exemplary young man. He was not called as a witness, of course; but, the whole time the poor girl was in jail, he never sent her a word or line of comfort, and she has borne her whole burden alone.

Certain New York folks, who live in Jersey, are striving to have the sentence of the girl commuted, and to extend to her the executionable mercy of imprisonment for life; but no movement has been made, even by the officials whose business it is, or by citizens who have no concern in the matter, to bring to justice this Mr. Van Winkle Bogert.

When I wrote to you, last week, that

TENNIE C. CLAFLIN,

one of that family whose antics have kept them before the public for the last two or three years—had really made an application to the Board of Officers of the Ninth Regiment National Guard to elect her their Colonel, in place of the late James Fisk, Jr., although I knew from authentic sources the absolute truth of what I stated, I find it difficult to even myself believe in such an absurdity. The woman was, however, in earnest. She went to a fashionable Broadway military tailor, and ordered a full suit and uniform of a Colonel of the National Guard,—the cost of which, including sword, epaulettes, golden cross-belt, and crimson sash with bullion fringe, together with horse-equipments, saddle, and all possible allowable ornaments for the saddle-cloth and other fixtures of a commanding officer, were to cost about $1,000.

She then went to the managers of the Grand Opera House, while she secured for last Sunday night, when she intended to give a grand exhibition of herself in full uniform, on horseback, on the magnificent stage of that establishment.

Joe Tooker, the manager of the house until it passes into the hands of Manager Augustin Daly, thinking the whole affair a great joke, and a joke only, agreed to let the theatre to Tennie for the evening specified for a certain price, and she fair bargainer departed, imagine the surprise of the manager, however, when next morning an agent appeared with cash in hand, and empowered to close the contract. Now, poor Joe had no more idea of permitting Tennie C. Claflin, or any other woman, to spurge about on his stage on horseback on a Sunday night, than he had of blowing the entire theatre to Halifax; so the contract was immediately cancelled, as having been made under a misunderstanding.

The whole public looked upon the affair as a joke; but it seems that this crazy woman had absolutely made up her mind to make a grand horseback display on the Grand Opera stage on Sunday night, and she had ordered that uniform for herself, and those trappings for her horse which will cost her more money than she wants to part with, without a return. It is now said that the Opera House was refused to her, at the request of Mrs. James Fisk, Jr., whose property it is and they lives and vessels have thrown a deep gloom over the community. It is feared, too, we do not even yet know the worst. Two vessels, with sixty-five men on board, are still missing, and there are grave apprehensions that all have perished. Trade will be depressed for a time, but the success of last year, which was so marvellous, will enable us to tide over present difficulties, provided we get a good cod-fishery. The weather is wretched. Six inches of snow fell on the 10th. The cold is still almost that of winter. Farmers can do nothing.

Secret War Documents.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your paper of the 18th inst. I notice a paragraph in relation to the Cincinnati *Commercial* suggesting the summoning of General Anson Stager as the one who had charge of certain correspondence, during the war, &c., and your comments of correction. As your corrections are not quite complete, permit me to add thereunto:

General (not Colonel) Thomas T. Eckert not only had charge of all telegraphic communications to and from the Commander-in-Chief (the President, Mr. Lincoln), through the War Department, but had knowledge of all other correspondence during the period referred to. General Eckert was the third of the *trio* between whom there were no secrets. And, to meet emergencies like the one now existing, the public mind in reference to the Badeau (having the odor of coal tar) obstructions, he was directed by his confiding friend, the honorable Secretary, to take and keep copies of certain papers and documents, which copies should not be liable to destruction by mother, nor loss by thieves who break through and steal.

There is a good time coming, and soon, too, when General Eckert may find it consonable and well to trust to the public what he has so faithfully guarded to the present time.

There are more thieves in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in Grant's philosophy.

G. V. R.

CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.

Particulars of the Loss of the Seal-Fishing Vessel Huntsman, with Forty-Five Lives---Terrible Sufferings of the Survivors---Three Steamers Lost.

St. John's Newfoundland (May 17) Correspondence of the St. John's Telegraph.

The steamer Nimrod has just brought sad news from the coast of Labrador, of the loss of one of our sailing vessels called the Huntsman, with forty-five men, all of whom have met with a watery grave. The following are details of this depressing event, as far as known at present. The Huntsman, Captain Robert Dawe, of Bay Roberts, was off Cape Charles, on the coast of Labrador, on the 28th of April. A tremendous gale set in from the north-east, and the field ice was quickly broken up into floes, and formed into one of those drifting packs that are so dangerous. Scores of huge icebergs were also moving about, rending the field-ice with their blows, as if with the hammers of Thor, and dashing against each other in wild commotion. The fierce nor'easter was pressing the ice upon the land, and under the lee of the vessel, grim and towering, were the savage shores of Labrador. The only chance of the Huntsman lay in battling her way through this pack near the shore, so as to reach the more solid ice, at some distance, where she might find a harbor of refuge. For a time she fought her way bravely, dodging the onsets of the floes, escaping marvelously the rush of the meeting icebergs, and seemed to have a charmed life. But before she could clear the dreadful pack of ice-monsters—they were roaring around, night came down, dark as pitch, and the storm seemed to increase with the night. Blinding snowdrifts swept along the sky—the freezing spray fell upon the deck—the wind howled aloft, the noise of the crashing floes was awful. The ill-fated Huntsman was now at the mercy of the waves, and in the grim darkness nothing could be done to avoid peril. About 9 o'clock a tremendous sea struck her, hurling her bodily on Fish Rock, where she began immediately to break up. Three of the crew leaped overboard, hoping to escape, just as the sea was about to strike, but the poor fellows were struck by a floe and killed in a moment. The remaining fifty-nine men took to the rigging, and there they were when the morning broke; but they were only a few minutes there when the masts went overboard, hurling the whole of them into the seething caldron. Forty-five of them sank to rise no more, or were crushed amid the floating ice-masses, the Captain and his son among the number. Seventeen managed to scramble upon the ice, but in most pitiable plight; some had both legs broken, some broken legs and ribs. Only three escaped uninjured. What an awful situation for human beings! Lying maimed on the ice, writhing in agony, the sea drenching them, the fierce nor'easter chilling them, darkness around, the blows of the frost giants resounding on all sides and making night hideous. At any moment the ice on which they lay might crumble to pieces, and they hurled into the boiling surges. No wonder they almost envied the fate of their companions, now at peace between the waves. When morning at length broke, after the terrors and darkness of the night, they saw a vessel at some distance with the auspicious name of Rescue. The poor fellows managed to crawl along the ice, aiding one another as best they could, the sound men half carrying the others with broken limbs, and so they passed over nearly a mile of broken ice, and at length got on board the Rescue more dead than alive. One of the saddest features in this case is that the whole of the men so perished belonged to one little fishing village, called Bay Roberts, which is now litterally "a place of weeping," for there is hardly a family but has lost a connection or member. There are thirty-four widows and more than a hundred children left fatherless, most of them destitute, by the catastrophe.

The steamers Bloodhound and Retriever were crushed by an iceberg during the same gale in which the Huntsman was lost and near the same place. The Bloodhound was the first to meet her fate. About midnight she struck on a mighty berg half a mile long. With great difficulty she was kept afloat till morning, and then the crew was forced to abandon her and take to the ice, without anything but their clothing. She sank immediately after. The men mournfully scrambled over the ice to the Retriever, two miles distant, but only to find that she, too, had received her death-blow from the same ice-giant, and managed to reach Hockle Harbor, where there are a number of inhabitants, and a mercantile establishment owned by Blain, Johnstone & Co. Here they were hospitably entertained and cared for. By firing signal guns they succeeded in attracting the attention of the Nimrod and Mastiff, two passing steamers. By them the whole of the shipwrecked men were conveyed in safety to their homes, without the loss of a single life.

A despatch, from St. Pierre informs us that the steamer Monticello sank about 130 miles from that island; crew and passengers were taken off by a French banker, and conveyed safely to St. Peters. She was on her way to Boston after having finished her sealing voyage.

It is pretty certain now that our total catch will not much exceed 200,000, or only a third of that of last year. The loss of so many lives and vessels has thrown a deep gloom over the community. It is feared, too, we do not even yet know the worst. Two vessels, with sixty-five men on board, are still missing, and there are grave apprehensions that all have perished. Trade will be depressed for a time, but the success of last year, which was so marvellous, will enable us to tide over present difficulties, provided we get a good cod-fishery. The weather is wretched. Six inches of snow fell on the 10th. The cold is still almost that of winter. Farmers can do nothing.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 29.

It is apparent that an increased movement of grain, cattle, and lumber has begun. Temporarily the marketing of these requires the sending of a large amount of currency to the country, and is making money more active. When the lumber dealers begin to lay in large stocks, as they probably will do soon, their demand for accommodation at the banks will furnish more employment for bank funds. But, on the other hand, as grain and cattle go forward to Eastern consumers they are turned into Eastern exchange, and pay off the advances made by commission merchants here to operators in the country, and help to make the market easy. On the whole, everything indicates a healthy, active, and large trade during the next months.

New York exchange was lower to-day, and sold between banks at 75 cents per $1,000. In Cincinnati and St. Louis, New York exchange has got down to par, showing the increase in the movement of western products and the demand on New York for currency in connection with it.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Gold advanced to 114¾ to-day on the presumption that the response received at Washington from England in regard to the supplement treaty recommended by the Senate was unfavorable. There was also a considerable decline in stocks from the same cause. Anything that would cause any considerable rise in gold, with a prospect of its remaining up for a protracted period, would cause a decline in stocks, for the reason that temporarily the earnings of the roads would be diminished by the diminished value of the greenbacks received for freights and fares until there was an advance in the railroad tariffs. In this State, where maximum rates of freights and fares are fixed by law, any considerable rise in gold would seriously affect the earnings of the railroads if they regarded the law, while at the same time their expenses would be increased rather than diminished.

United States bonds continued firm in New York to-day, and afford evidence that the assumption is premature that the response of England in regard to the Treaty is unfavorable. The Alabama claims, however, is a knotty question, and is likely to be the cause of many fluctuations in prices of gold, bonds, stocks, breadstuffs, and other commodities, before it is settled. The question is now probably not so much one of the just amount of money to be paid by England to the United States, as it is one of the humbling of national pride in the acknowledgment of having done wrong. It has been the fashion to suppose, for several years past, that we had England on the hip on this question, and could humble her whenever we made the demand. Entering into the negotiations with this overcoming confidence, our Government has been obliged to submit to the first humbling, which has, in turn, encouraged England to assume a somewhat haughty attitude.

FINANCIAL LUNACY.

Of all the vagaries in finance which have been maintained by politicians and believed by boodlers, there is none so absolutely lunatic as the proposition we see being advanced by some newspapers in connection with the Tariff bill, that the collection of a duty on foreign goods imported into the United States is a means of collecting a portion of our taxes from the foreign producer of the goods. If it were not for the assertion that Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Committee of Conference, is responsible for the latter, we should not believe that any such doctrine, or, if he does, that he believes a word of such subtlety can be used.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Lean, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119¾	119¾
5-20s of '62	113	113
5-20s of '64	113	113
5-20s of '65	114	115
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115	115
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117	117
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117	117½
10-40s	110	110½
United States new 5 per cents	112¾	113
United States Currency 6s	117	117½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	100 and int.	
Illinois County and Town 10s	99	99½
Chicago gold 7s	100 and int.	
Cook County 7s	100 and int.	
Gold exchange	114¾	
Sterling exchange (sight drafts)	109¾	110
Gold and gold coupons	113¾	114

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Money easy, 4@5.

Gold strong, 114@114¼; loans, flat, 6 per cent; clearings, $81,000,000; Treasury disbursements, $266,000.

Governments 1 better, and strong. Offers of bonds to the Government; about $8,300,000, at 113.99-100 to 113.98-100. Awards, $2,000,000 at 113.99-100@114.00-100. The Treasury will be closed to-morrow; bids for gold will be received on Friday.

State bonds quiet and heavy; Missouri's strong.

Stocks have been depressed. The efforts of the bears, assisted by rumors of the failure of Jay Cooke, Northern Pacific, and Fisk & Hatch to 73; Ohio's to 46; Lake Shore, 94; Pacific Mail 32¾ and Illinois Central 97½. Subsequently the market rallied considerably, and, even when prices were nearly as high as the opening, and in some cases a little higher. The reaction was attributed to the announcement that a dividend of 5½ per cent had been declared on Erie preferred stock, and by the publication of the Pacific Mail statement, which shows an increase in the earnings of nearly $100,000 during the quarter ending May 1, as compared with the corresponding quarter last year. The Erie dividend amounts to $2,750,000, and the transfer books closing June 10, and reopening 11th July.

The Gold and Stock Exchange will close at noon to-morrow, Decoration Day.

The annual election of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company took place to-day, and resulted in the election of the following Directors: Alden B. Stockwell, Jas. D. Smith, H. H. Baxter, Frederick Billings, Alex. Masterton, Henry Clews, George G. Kingsland, R. G. Rolston, and D. W. G. Bellows. All the latter were voted. There was no opposition ticket.

Sterling, 109¾.

Government securities closed:

Coupons, '81	119¾	Coupons, '67	117¾
Coupons, '62	114	Coupons, '68	117¾
Coupons, '64	113¾	Currency 6s	117¾
Coupons, '65	115¼	Currency 6s	117¾
Coupons, new	114¾	New 5s	113½

Stock bonds:

Missouris	96	Old Virginias	45
Old Tennessees	73	Old N. Carolinas	30
New Tennessees	73	New N. Carolinas	32
New Virginias	64		

Stocks closed:

Canton	60	Rock Island	104
W. U. Telegraph	75	N. W. Central—pfd	90
Quicksilver	34½	St. Paul	61
Adams Express	96	St. Paul preferred	72
Wells & Fargo	96	Wabash	39
American Express	78	Wabash preferred	80
United States Ex.	51	Terre Haute	27
Pacific Mail	32½	Terre Haute pfd	60
New York Central	97	Chicago & Alton	116
N. Y. Central scrip	93½	Chicago & Alton pfd	118
Erie	22½	Ohio & Mississippi	47½
Erie preferred	36	C., C. & C.	92
Harlem	127	C., R. I. & P.	97
Harlem preferred	130	Illinois Central	97½
Hudson River	117	Pittsburgh	90½
Northwestern	73	Northwestern pfd	91
Northwestern pfd	90	Fort Wayne	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104½	Union Pacific bonds	90½
Del. Lack & W	104½	C., B. & Erie	93

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments filed for Record Wednesday, May 29.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lake street, 80 ft east of Clark street, south front, 24x180 ft, dated April 18; consideration, $20,000.

Coventry street, near Clybourn place, east front, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $900.

Arnold street, 50 ft north of Eighteenth street, east front, 26x72 ft, dated May 18; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 6 and 7, in Block 6, of D. S. Lee's Addition, dated April 22; consideration, $2,000.

Wesson street, south of Oak street, east front, 25x135 ft, dated May 28; consideration, $1,000.

West Randolph street, 80 ft west of Union street, south front, 20 ft to alley, dated April 25; consideration, $6,000.

The premises No. 134 Fulton street, dated Dec. 29; consideration $4,000.

Rand street, near Elk street, east front, 24 ft to alley, dated May 29; consideration, $960.

Lots 20 to 37, in Block 1, and Lots 1 to 16, in Block 2, Ayer's Addition to Holstein, dated May 3; consideration, $9,000.

Washington av, n e cor of Pahlins st, e f, 25 ft to Hoxie Harbor, with the improvements, $9,500.

Canalport av, s w cor of Ruble st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 4; consideration, $3,200.

Ashley st, bet Lincoln and Robey sts, n f, 24 ft, dated May 2; consideration, $600.

Ashley st, bet Lincoln and Robey sts, n f, 24 ft, dated May 27; consideration, $600.

Lots 37 and 38, in Block 5, of Smith's Subdivision of Gilliam's Lot 3, of S ½ of S ½ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated April 20; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 7, in Block 9, of Dole's Subdivision of s w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated May 13; consideration, $775.

Twenty-ninth st, bet Wabash and Michigan avs, n f, 66x100 ft, dated April 27; consideration, $6,600.

Wesson st, bet Hobbie and Elm sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $900.

West Taylor st, n e cor of Jefferson st, s f, 100 ft to alley, dated May 28; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 49 in n ½ Block 39, of w ¼ Sec 21, 39, 14, with buildings, dated May 28; consideration, $1,200.

Ashland av, w s w cor of Harrison st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 29; consideration, $950.

Buddan st, 50 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 26; consideration, $300.

Howard st, w s e cor of Paulina st, 450x125 ft, with 7 16x125 ft in same Block, dated May 7; consideration, $36,000.

Lots 1 to 5, in Block 1 of Block 3, of s w ¼ Sec 30, 39, 14, dated May 10; consideration, $12,000.

Chicago av, bet Oakley and Leavitt sts, n f, 50 ft, dated April 18; consideration, $1,250.

Paisley, dated April 18; consideration, $1,250.

Stager st, w s e cor of Taylor st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 29; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 41, in Mesra's Lots 2 and 3, in Block 23, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated May 15; consideration, $700.

Wesson st, n e cor of Elm st, e f, 26 ft to alley, dated May 27; consideration, $1,075.

Lot 34, in Block in Section 19, 39, 14, dated May 28; consideration, $800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 17 and 18, in Block 6, of Clough and Barney's subdivision, in Section 16, 38, 14, dated May 27; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 1 and 2, in same Subdivision, dated May 28; consideration, $700.

Lots 1 and 8, in Block 12, of Pryor and Hopkins w ½ n ½ Section 8, 38, 14, dated May 25; consideration, $8,000.

Lots 14 to 19, in Block 10, of Joshua Bell's w ½ w ¼ Section 17, 38, 14, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 8, 9, 16 and 17, in Block 5, in Hyde Park, dated May 27; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 16, in Block 3, of Nichols and McCullough's Subdivision, in s e ¼ of s e ¼ Section 9, 38, 14, dated April 4; consideration, $400.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 29.—We note the following charters: To Buffalo: Lotus, Metropolis, Maxwell, Mosher, Walter B. Allen, City of the Straits, Amaranth, Lucy J. Clark, Pasadena, Butcher Boy, Bronach, all corn at 8c; Corsaire and Shattuck, corn, p. t. To Kingston: Hoboken, corn, 15c. To Collingwood: Libby May, Rose Hinneman, corn, 12c. To Walkerville: Kearsarge, corn, 12c.

DETROIT, May 27.—Coarse freights of all kinds are offering in abundance, but tonnage continues scarce, and firm at rates previously reported. Rates for several days firm: No grain is offering.

BUFFALO, May 27.—Rates are unchanged and vessels are scarce. The following are the latest charters reported: Schr S. V. R. Watson, coal to Chicago on p. t.; schr Monitor, coal to Chicago at 70c per ton free.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 29.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	8,900	3,720	6,830	6,960
Wheat, bu	24,938	43,800	7,815	4,962
Corn, bu	208,000	201,200	197,000	5,000
Oats, bu	134,300	39,000	149,000	83,536
Rye, bu	4,954	1,937	5,140	1,462
Barley, bu	3,284	1,557	2,174	2,256
Grass seed, lbs	41,200	25,120	.....	6,591
Flax seed, lbs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broom corn, lbs	.....	19,810	8,900	42,700
Cured meats, lbs	188,350	69,370	230,370	280,127
Beef, brls	20	17	361	110
Pork, brls	783	.....	361	40
Lard, lbs	6,170	6,630	174,303	3,500
Tallow, lbs	11,15	10,260	.....	.....
Butter, lbs	60,184	50,167	35,540	49,480
Live hogs, No	2,484	4,394	4,119	3,430
Cattle, No	3,286	2,313	1,193	1,674
Sheep, No	279	1,048	.....	910
Hides, lbs	80,000	114,870	74,625	185,170
Highwines, brls	161	358	355	110
Wool, lbs	156,376	93,164	239,738	173,503
Potatoes, bu	4,802	2,817	280	250
Lumber, m	1,357	1,734	1,774	2,819
Shingles, m	1,740	3,894	3,139	1,450
Salt, brls	945	590	103	145
Salt, brls	2,981	6,906	657	1,471

Withdrawn from store yesterday, for city consumption: 1,594 bu wheat; 835 bu corn; 702 bu oats; 497 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 64 cars wheat; 809 cars and 56,700 bu corn; 1814 cars oats; 6 cars rye; 14 cars barley. Total (1,364 cars), 314,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were weak to-day, the principal reason being the near approach of the 1st of June, when most of the produce sold for that month will be delivered. The parties who bought for June, in the hope of an advance, were to-day striving to unload, in order to avoid the necessity of finding money wherewith to pay for the property on Saturday next. Add to this the fact that the Eastern markets were generally weak, from a similar cause, and that our receipts were again large in the leading cereals, and we have ample cause for the decline in prices which took place, though the less severe because it had been expected.

The gro cery market was without important change, as compared with the preceding days of the week. Business is good for the season—annually so—and the general market exhibits a firm, healthy tone. Sugars have a slight upward tendency, but for most goods in the list prices are steady. The dry goods there was only a moderate amount of trading, and a quiet, easy feeling pervaded the market. The demand for butter was again reported light, and prices were weak and unsettled. Bagging was in fair demand, and cotton seamless bags were being held with increased firmness, in consequence of the continued advance in the raw material. Royal Rivers were marked up 1c, while other description prices were unchanged. Cheese met with a better demand, and for fine goods the market was firm. Eggs were in moderate supply and demand for Lackawanna, and at $9.00@9.50 for Illinois. The fish trade was rather more active, with prices unsettled, and generally lower, whitefish to ten, mackerel, and trout being in good demand. Dried fruits were quoted quiet and firm. Hides and leather were comparatively steady. There was a large demand for seeds, and timothy and clover prices were firm at 2@c for cash or 3c for extra lard; 95@$1.00 for linseed, and at 72c for turnip. Potatoes and onions were in moderate supply and demand, and easier on live quotations. Eggs sold more readily, at 13@13½c per dozen. Beans, under a better demand, were higher. Potatoes were in fair demand, and Poultry ruled less active and easier on live quotations.

The first wheat of the new crop was received on 'Change to-day, fully matured. It came from the farm of Branch, Scott & Co., of Augusta, Georgia. Dedrick & Co. This is rather early, especially for slate season—as the present is said to be. It is reported that the first barrel of flour (only one) from the new wheat crop, sold in St. Louis, yesterday, for $26.00.

Highwines were dull, and unquotable. Holders asked 86c early, and that was quoted as the market; but there are few transactions at over 90c. Sellers were also in favor of $70, and buyers at 85c and 86c.

Lake freights were active, and again 30-higher, though shippers could not command a difference till late in the session. A total of seventeen charters was reported, which will carry out about 300,000 bu corn, and 40,000 bu oats. The market closed at 6c for corn to Buffalo; 7c from do to Kingston; 6½c for do to Collingwood; 14c on do to Oswego. Through rates on corn were quoted high as 20c to Boston; 24c to Portland; and 28c to New York.

Provisions were irregular. Mess pork was moderately active, for the season, and was 15@20c per bbl lower, and weak at the decline. Long was also much depressed at the close, which declined 5@10 per 100 lbs under free offerings, and continued large receipts of hogs. The lard market for June is believed to be short, hence that option does not weaken as speculators buyers took hold very freely at the inside, both to fill shorts, and to hold for an advance. Seller June opened at 9.12½, declined slowly to 9.05, and closed at 9.07½. The growing disproportion between the demand for pork and meats is daily becoming more apparent, and the latter, especially, will not be long before barreled pork will be practically discarded as a leading article of consumption. It is not improbable that the commencement of the next packing season will find only a large stock of old pork on hand, in which case we may expect to see but little pork packed. To-day's range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $13.02½@13.05; do seller July, $13.80@13.85; do seller August, nominal at $12.75@13.75; prime mess, $11.25. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.05@8.07½; seller July, $8.30@8.35; seller August, $8.20@8.25. Dry salted meats, 4½@5c for shoulders, and 6¾@6¾c for short ribs; short clear, 7@7½c. Bulk meats were higher than the above quotations for long-cut. Sweet pickled hams, 9@9½, according to weight. Hams cured as for sugar-cured, 7½@8c for short ribs; 8c for clear; 11@11½c for sugar-cured hams. Mess beef, $9.50; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $18.00@18.50. Tallow, 6¾@6¾c. Sales were reported of 200 brls extra mess pork, seller the month at $12.87½; 1,000 brls do seller June at $13.80; 1,500 brls do at $12.40; 800 brls do at $12.75; 1,000 brls do seller July at $12.85; 500 brls do at $12.90; 500 brls do at $12.65; 700 lbs lard, seller June, at 9.05; 1,000 lbs do at 9.07½; 500 lbs do seller July at 8.25; 500 brls do at $12.60; 500 brls do at $12.75; 700 lbs lard, seller August, at 8.20; 1,000 lbs do at 8.22½; 500 lbs do seller July at 8.12 25; 500 brls do at $12.90; 500 brls do at $12.85

The Chicago Tribune.

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Thursday Morning, May 30, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

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Chicago, Illinois.

DEMOCRATS WHO "CAN'T UNITE."

There are two Democratic newspapers in the United States which are opposing Horace Greeley, not because they differ with him on any life issue, nor because they doubt that he will carry out the Cincinnati Platform with ability and fidelity, but because they say he does not *unite* the Democratic party. When asked what portion of the Democratic party Greeley cannot unite, they reply: "He fails to unite *us*!" The Chicago *Times* thinks that David Davis only can unite the *Times*. The New York *World* thinks that C. F. Adams only can unite the *World*.

Both these journals were early and enterprising advocates of the New Departure policy. Both had been long feeding on the husks of a starved organization, that was always either just coming out from a thrashing or just going into one. Both professed a sincere desire to bury past issues and take a new departure. Both wanted Democrats to vote once more for progress, and for candidates upon whom they could unite with the largest number of Republicans for success. Both were prodigiously zealous and painfully sincere friends of the Cincinnati movement from its inception to its culmination.

The *Times'* candidate, Judge Davis, had been a candidate for a year or two, and was reputed to have spent a good deal of money in carrying the Columbus Labor-Reformers, whom the *Times* hates and despises intensely. They were carried; but all the shouting and trumpeting of Davis only procured for him 19 votes out of the 755 represented in the Cincinnati Convention. The only State which gave him a full vote was Maryland. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Virginia, and Pennsylvania gave him scattering votes. Seven-eighths of the Convention were against him. And yet all the prominent influences which could be expected to sustain Davis were fully represented in that Convention. He was very little known, outside of Illinois. He is not particularly identified with Amnesty, Civil Service Reform, Revenue Reform, or Local Self-Government. The Cincinnati movement required a courageous Reformer for its champion. Davis is a Conservative. To fasten such a candidate on the Liberal party would have been to convert it from a Positive Power into a Negative Respectability. Every objection that applies to Greeley applies in at least an equal degree to Davis.

Why does the Chicago *Times* howl over the defeat of Davis like a dog baying at midnight over the body of its dead master. Is it trying to make terms? Does it suppose it can draw from Horace Greeley any new pledges of itself? "But," demands the *Times*, "Horace Greeley fails to unite *us*." He unites Pendleton, whom the *Times* has heretofore clung to like a bob to a kite, and Asa Packer, Pennsylvania's former candidate for the Presidency, and Horatio Seymour, and the New York and Tennessee Conventions, and nine-tenths of the Democratic members of Congress, and an equal proportion of the Democratic press, and of the Democratic leaders in Illinois. Such "old war-horses" as ex-Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, and Marshall, of Illinois, and Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, can unite upon him. We have no reason to believe that a tithe of these elements could have been united on Davis. And still the *Times'* melancholy howl goes up, "Throw him overboard. He don't unite *us*." It is even reported in some quarters that Judge Davis himself recognizes Greeley's nomination as a more popular one than his own would have been, as Senator Trumbull did. Independent witnesses, like Chief Justice Chase and General Joe Hooker, are for Greeley. We undertake to say that, in the Grant party itself, there is as much effective opposition to the nomination of Grant, as in the Democratic party there is to that of Greeley. Pendleton says there are only two classes of Democrats opposed to Greeley, viz.: those who are void of political sagacity, and those who mean to elect Grant. Into which class will the *Times* muster,—the knaves, or the fools?

The *World's* passionate affection for Adams is very touching. But the trouble is, that Adams does not like the *World*. He had many admirers at Cincinnati, but he had not reciprocated their admiration sufficiently to place himself in their hands. Nothing appeared at Cincinnati to identify him in the least with the Liberal party, or to prove that, if nominated, he might not even decline in favor of Grant and bring the whole movement into confusion. We would be glad to see Adams in the most prominent position in Mr. Greeley's Cabinet. But, in view of his reticence toward the Cincinnati Convention, his friends could reasonably ask no more.

And, now, whom do the *World* and *Times* desire in place of Greeley? Let them name their man. Adams and Davis are now out of the question. Chase, Seymour, Pendleton, Packer, Church, Hoffman, and, we believe, one or two other persons who might be Democratic candidates, have themselves pronounced for Greeley. Only Thurman and Hendricks, of any note, yet remain unpronounced. What means, then, the absurd howl that the Democracy can't unite, when it is only the *Times* and *World* that stand aloof? How much longer shall we hear from each of these sage political owls, the hoot, "You can't elect Greeley, because he can't unite *us*?"

The Chicago *Evening Journal* parades the majority report of the Committee appointed to investigate the Robeson-Sanger swindle, as if it thought that in any way bound us or constituted an authority whose *ipse dixit* we must respect. Far from it. When Committees are appointed in violation of all Parliamentary precedent, so that the majority of the Committee consists of men opposed to the investigation,—appointed to search for what they are determined not to find,—we do not look to their report for the facts, still less for our own conclusions from the facts. The facts are as we have stated and as reported by Governor Blair,—that Congress acted upon "all claims on account of said vessels." The after-payment by Robeson was exactly such an illegal second payment as could be made in the case of any claim heretofore considered by Congress, and paid, from the beginning of the Government to this day. A Secretary who can pay without law can pay without limit.

GREENBACKS FOR CUSTOMS DUTIES.

There is a probability that the Senate and the House of Representatives may differ upon that part of the Tariff bill which provides for receiving one-third of the duties on imports in greenbacks. This unwise proposition was hastily sprung upon the House, and as hastily adopted. It ought never to become a law.

The United States have by law set apart the revenue from customs for the payment of the interest on the public debt, and, also, to provide an annual sinking fund for the retirement of a certain percentage of the principal. That is a pledge given to the public creditors. The sum annually needed for these purposes is one hundred and ten millions of dollars. The sum received last year from customs duties was, in round figures, two hundred and six millions of dollars. If to the necessary demands for interest and sinking fund be added say forty or fifty millions of dollars for reduction of the debt, we have an aggregate of $165,000,000 for which we must have gold. The tariff has been amended so as to repeal or reduce existing taxes to an extent of $40,000,000. Estimating this year's revenue by last year's receipts, we shall have receipts in gold, $106,000,000; expenditures in gold, $165,000,000. But, if we take one-third of this revenue in greenbacks, we would have: Expenditures in gold, $165,000,000; receipts in gold, $111,000,000; in paper, $55,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury, therefore, would have to be a purchaser of gold instead of a seller. The public will have to make up, in additional taxation, the amount required to pay the premium on the gold purchased.

The receipts from customs during the last and the present year are so great that they may be exceptional. Any serious financial disaster would so check importation as to materially reduce the gold revenue. There is no experiment so costly as that of tinkering the public credit. There can be nothing more fatal to the public credit than to further demonetize gold. The national credit has only been maintained by the firmness with which we have adhered to coin revenue to an amount sufficient to meet our coin obligations. To throw this away at this time, and to go upon the market to purchase gold to meet our national obligations, will destroy that confidence which our annual surplus of coin alone has inspired.

Adherence to this solitary coin plank in our financial system has alone averted the bankruptcy and repudiation which would have been general had we abandoned coin wholly and flooded the nation with paper. It has gradually brought up the national credit until the paper currency is now worth an average of 90 cents on the dollar. The effect of this provision, substituting paper in part for gold duties, will not have the effect to advance the legal-tenders in value; on the contrary, it will widen still more the margin which exists between their value and that of coin. It will have the effect to postpone indefinitely the return to specie-payments and real values, and, by taking away from the Government the supply of coin it needs, will make gold more an object of speculation than ever. There is no vice so grievous as that which results from depreciated paper. Every mill that the Government obligations fall in value below that of coin has to be made good by a direct tax. Each time the three hundred and fifty millions of legal-tenders depreciate one cent on the dollar, three and one-half millions of dollars change hands without value received. Instead of tampering with the currency, weakening the public credit, and making the Treasury dependent on the street for its interest-money, Congress should adopt a policy which would so hasten the advancement of the public credit that the present outstanding, past-due and protested paper of the Government may be redeemed, or brought up in value to gold. Let the Secretary of the Treasury be required to apply all surplus gold in his hands, in excess of his current wants, to the redemption of legal-tenders, and there will be an advance in the value of the latter, and in the National Bank currency, that will make this whole amount of money, now held by the people, so nearly equivalent to gold that the latter will come again into general use as money.

The Senate Committee have stricken this blighting paragraph out of the bill, and it is to be hoped that the Senate will agree to the report of the Committee, and that the House will abandon a measure so vicious in all its consequences and tendencies.

VOTING ACCORDING TO COLOR.

The colored voters of America, like General Grant, have not been long in politics, and it is not to be expected that they should yet prove to be sagacious politicians. The Chicago *Times* urges upon them to cast with Democrat Douglass concur in advising them to vote *against* Horace Greeley, who has done more to educate the people up to the resolution to emancipate their race than any other one man, and to vote for General Grant, who was never a Republican till he was nominated for President; who fought through the war a Democrat, always professing complete indifference whether the war put slavery up or put it down. At the close of the war, Grant, in a written report, favored Johnson's Reconstruction policy, which would have restored the Southern States to the Union without giving the ballot to the freed race, and so would have made the restoration of the Union merely preliminary to the restoration of slavery. Grant made a tour of the Southern States on purpose to certify, officially, that Reconstruction, according to Johnson's policy, was making peace at the South, and was satisfactory to blacks and whites. Never until he became President was Grant anything less than a Fillmore Whig or a Buchanan Democrat. Since he has been President, his duties concerning the protection of the freed race have been marked out for him by the laws of Congress, and he could do no more nor less than obey. The only measure he has originated, viz.: the annexation of San Domingo, was an anti-negro filibustering policy, which proceeded in entire disregard of the wishes and welfare of the Haytiens, who form eight-tenths of the colored population of the island of which San Domingo is part.

But Mr. Douglyss' advice is based on the point that the 5,000,000 of colored people must "vote as colored men, who have no interest in public affairs higher than the freedom and elevation of our long-enslaved race." It is to just this clannish and short-sighted advice that negroes shall continue to vote only as negroes, that we, as friends of the negro, object. We denounce it on the same grounds as we would denounce a German orator who advised Germans to vote only with reference to the elevation of Germans; or a Jewish, or Irish, or Scandinavian orator who would advise his countrymen to maintain a separate party of their own after they had been accorded all the political rights of American citizens. If the colored people stay in the Grant party alone, the Grant party alone will be politically interested to protect them. If they divide between that and the other parties that may hereafter form, all parties will protect them, just as all parties protect Irishmen, Germans, Jews, and Scandinavians. It is better to have the protection of one party than of none, but it is better to be recognized as an equal and an independant voter by all parties, and thereby obtain the protection of all.

In the interests of the colored man, we denounce Frederick Douglass' advice as shortsighted and fatal to the welfare of all to whom it is addressed. Let the period during which the color of a black man's skin reveals of it thought that in any way bound us or constituted an authority whose *ipse dixit* we must respect. Far from it. When Committees are appointed in violation of all Parliamentary precedent, so that the majority of the Committee consists of men opposed to the investigation,—appointed to search for what they are determined not to find,—we do not look to their report for the facts, still less for our own conclusions from the facts. The facts are as we have stated and as reported by Governor Blair,—that Congress acted upon "all claims on account of said vessels." The after-payment by Robeson was exactly such an illegal second payment as could be made in the case of any claim heretofore considered by Congress, and paid, from the beginning of the Government to this day. A Secretary who can pay without law can pay without limit.

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The Senate Committee have stricken this blighting paragraph out of the bill, and it is to be hoped that the Senate will agree to the report of the Committee, and that the House will abandon a measure so vicious in all its consequences and tendencies.

VOTING ACCORDING TO COLOR.

The colored voters of America, like General Grant, have not been long in politics, and it is not to be expected that they should yet prove to be sagacious politicians. The Chicago *Times* urges upon them to cast with Democrat Douglass and concur in advising them to vote *against* Horace Greeley, who has done more to educate the people up to the resolution to emancipate their race than any other one man, and to vote for General Grant, who was never a Republican till he was nominated for President; who fought through the war a Democrat, always professing complete indifference whether the war put slavery up or put it down. At the close of the war, Grant, in a written report, favored Johnson's Reconstruction policy, which would have restored the Southern States to the Union without giving the ballot to the freed race, and so would have made the restoration of the Union merely preliminary to the restoration of slavery. Grant made a tour of the Southern States on purpose to certify, officially, that Reconstruction, according to Johnson's policy, was making peace at the South, and was satisfactory to blacks and whites. Never until he became President was Grant anything less than a Fillmore Whig or a Buchanan Democrat. Since he has been President, his duties concerning the protection of the freed race have been marked out for him by the laws of Congress, and he could do no more nor less than obey. The only measure he has originated, viz.: the annexation of San Domingo, was an anti-negro filibustering policy, which proceeded in entire disregard of the wishes and welfare of the Haytiens, who form eight-tenths of the colored population of the island of which San Domingo is part.

But Mr. Douglyss' advice is based on the point that the 5,000,000 of colored people must "vote as colored men, who have no interest in public affairs higher than the freedom and elevation of our long-enslaved race." It is to just this clannish and short-sighted advice that negroes shall continue to vote only as negroes, that we, as friends of the negro, object. We denounce it on the same grounds as we would denounce a German orator who advised Germans to vote only with reference to the elevation of Germans; or a Jewish, or Irish, or Scandinavian orator who would advise his countrymen to maintain a separate party of their own after they had been accorded all the political rights of American citizens. If the colored people stay in the Grant party alone, the Grant party alone will be politically interested to protect them. If they divide between that and the other parties that may hereafter form, all parties will protect them, just as all parties protect Irishmen, Germans, Jews, and Scandinavians. It is better to have the protection of one party than of none, but it is better to be recognized as an equal and an independant voter by all parties, and thereby obtain the protection of all.

In the interests of the colored man, we denounce Frederick Douglass' advice as shortsighted and fatal to the welfare of all to whom it is addressed. Let the period during which the color of a black man's skin reveals

THE CAMPAIGN.

Greeley Sentiment in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Elsewhere.

Why Governor Koerner Supports Horace Greeley.

Seventeen Republican Papers in Illinois Supporting Greeley and Brown.

Views of General Shields, of Missouri, and Ex-Governor Bradbury, of Maine.

Tremendous Greeley Ratification Meeting in New Orleans.

The New York Germans in Favor of Greeley---The Liberal Movement in California.

Kankakee, Ill.

KANKAKEE, ILL., May 28.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Seeing it published in a Chicago paper to-day that your paper had a daily circulation of only nine copies in this city, I took the pains to see just how many copies were sold at both the news-depots, and I found that there were sold, during the week, three hundred and twenty-five copies of your daily, beside those sold by the newsboys at the trains and those taken by mail subscribers. I also found that one of the newsdealers took two copies of the *Evening Journal* regularly, and the other one none.

There are a good many Greeley Republicans in this county, and, if we do not reduce Mr. Grant's majority in this county from what it was four years ago, *one thousand*, I will be very much mistaken. Yours, D. C. TAYLOR.

Aurora, Ill.

AURORA, ILL., May 28.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In this city, by actual count, we have over one hundred Liberals who have heretofore been staunch Republicans. Besides, we have a larger number of regular Republicans who have not yet declared their intention, a majority of whom evidently will support the Cincinnati candidates, as they are daily coming into our camp. The dread of being called scoreheads deters many from expressing their views. The Democrats are for Greeley and Brown, with scarcely an exception. Everything looks favorable for the ticket. We can chip off as large a per cent from Grant's strength, we will carry this State by overwhelming majority. Respectfully yours,

L. W. ROOD.

Beloit, Wis.

BELOIT, WIS., May 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Feeling some interest in the approaching political campaign, and also a little disgust at the course being pursued by the Chicago *Times*, I feel it a duty that I owe the Liberal movement to let you know the political status of our quiet little city in relation to the Cincinnati Convention. The Democrats are to a man in favor of Greeley in preference to Grant, and I am not to learn of a single Democrat that is in favor of the Baltimore Convention making an independent nomination. Then, again, the leaders of the party here are strenuously at work to prevent such a suicidal course being carried out in that Convention; for they know that with such a nomination made at Baltimore, it would be political death to their party, without a single hope of a future resurrection.

In relation to the Republicans, a fair percentage of them are already enrolled upon the Greeley and Brown platform, and it is to be numbered a large majority of the live, working men of the party.

Then, again, the movement is growing rapidly in the rural districts. But a few days since, I was talking with a Republican, of large political influence in this county, who said he had been represented our Assembly district in the Legislature, and held many offices of honor and trust in the country, and, to top off with, was for the nomination, was opposed to the Cincinnati movement; but, as he said to me, now that Horace Greeley was the man, he was free to throw off my coat, roll up my sleeves, and work from this time on to the day of the election." I tell you, sir, the people are thoroughly stirred up here every day, and, before the November election takes place, I look to see as much enthusiasm manifested for Greeley and Brown as there was for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" in 1840.

REPUBLICAN.

Letter from ex-Lieutenant-Governor Koerner, of Illinois.

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Gustave Koerner, in a letter to Belleville (Ill.) *Zeitung*, gives the reasons for his adhesion to the Cincinnati platform and candidates. He says that the result of the Cincinnati Convention in proving that the nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, is not that which was expected or wished. Still the platform which has been laid before the country is not one which has ever been laid before the country; it responds to every reasonable demand, and has, moreover, a great advantage that has not been the least in all its points. The Tariff question, in regard to which the Convention was divided, has been settled in a way to satisfy both the people in the Representative Congress Districts and binds the Administration to execute, unconditionally, and honestly, the will of the people. It is clear that Free Trade could not be introduced by a mere declaration of the Convention. If the people of Illinois themselves do not want Free Trade at the next election, in that way precisely the same thing will be reached as if the Cincinnati platform expressly contained this declaration.

While everyone concedes that Greeley is a man of strong convictions, of honesty, and of incapability of suspicion; that he possesses great and extraordinary talent, and, without doubt, is the first American journalist, and that he will be, as President, he is especially reproached with being a Temperance man. Whoever will conclude from this that Mr. Greeley, who, decidedly and unanimously expressed themselves against Grant, will now, because they could not carry through their will in every respect, place themselves, like wilful children, in a corner, and return to the camp of Grant, reckons upon a trait of character that Greeley, to his honor be it said, has fortunately departed. It is not to be assumed that the Germans of this country will carry against their own personal interests, and sacrifice the chief point to a subordinate matter, and will leave a good cause simply because Horace Greeley in his views differs from them on this point, and participated in by Democrats and Republicans generally. General Shields said: "Every man in America outside of a lunatic asylum knows that a third ticket would result in the election of U. S. Grant. Let the Democracy of Missouri repeat, out in force and speak positively. Illinois will follow suit. Let the cry go to the people a third ticket in the field means the election of Grant. The great duty of the Democracy is for Greeley, and, let foolish leaders play what game they please, the American people, either with leaders or without leaders, will make Horace Greeley the next President of the United States."

Ex-Governor Bradbury, of Maine.

Ex-Governor Hon Bradbury, of Maine, in a recent speech in Portland, said: "These monstrous evils become intolerable to the right-minded men of the Republican party. They demand reform. They break away from their party. Their Convention becomes forth a ready response—it is for purification of the public service and for *reform* in all the branches of the Government. The duty of the hour is National and State Reform. How can it be accomplished? Can the Democratic party accomplish it alone? No. We must have allies. Men who think alike must act together. What is the duty of the Democracy? Our National Convention is called. What action shall it take? I see but one policy to be pursued. Combine with Conservative Republicans, accept their candidates, and thrust the present Administration from power. This will be a point gained, at any rate, and we can then consider what next we shall do in the interest of our country."

Great Greeley Ratification Meeting in New Orleans.

New Orleans (May 25) Despatch to the New York Tribune.

The largest political meeting ever known in this city was held to-night at the St. Charles Theatre. Thousands were unable to gain admittance. The gathering was irrespective of political parties, and was intended as a ratification of Greeley and Brown. Ex-Governor F. O. Harbert presided. Generals Beauregard, Adams, Hays, and many of our most prominent citizens were on the stand as Vice Presidents. Speeches were made by Hon. Thomas J. Semmes, late Confederate Senator from this State; General Geo. A. Sheridan, General Thos. L. Harris, of Missouri, and Hon. Geo. W. Broughton. General Daniel Adams presented resolutions strongly indorsing the Cincinnati platform and ticket, and asking the Democracy of Louisiana to support the same. The burden of the speeches was the necessity of repudiating old Democratic ideas and uniting on Greeley. General Beauregard, State Treasurer, delivered an eloquent address in behalf of the Liberal Republican party, and was applauded throughout. Other speakers followed. The audience was both attentive and demonstrative. The effect of the meeting, it is expected, will go far toward harmonizing the conflicting political elements still in a very disorganized condition. Owing to the unpopularity of Warmoth with the Democrats, the prospects of effecting a coalition is not favorable as yet.

The Germans of New York in Favor of Greeley.

From the New York Democrat.

A Western journal publishes the announcement from New York that the Germans of this city are in favor of Greeley. That is true, as results will show. There are, indeed, great exertions made, in the interest of Grant, to turn the Germans against Greeley, but in vain, as results will affect. The German Republicans are almost unanimous for Greeley, and the German Democrats with that the Baltimore Convention would nominate him. All the efforts of the *Staats Zeitung* and other Administration journals will be of no avail. The Germans are for the Philosopher of Chappaqua.

Greeley in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, May 23.

Pursuant to a notice published by Frank M. Pixley, as "California member of the National Committee" of Liberal Republicans, calling upon all who favored the candidates and resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention, to meet for consultation and organization, about 150 persons assembled at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Mercantile Library Hall. Among the men there were prominent Republicans, many of them ex-office-holders, and a few Democrats, original," of course. Among the prominent Republicans identified with this movement, we note the following: A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, John A. McGlynn, James McM. Shafter, Frank Soule, John Stratman, H. Berkheimer, S. J. Schmidt, E. R. Vreeland, Frederick Gibbs, Andrew Stanton, T. B. Taylor, W. C. Ralston, Charles Crocker, Fresco; John Yule, W. A. Selkirk, A. C. Cook, Placer; M. M. Estee, Otis V. Sawyer, F. Elliott, John Hill, Alameda; Ex-Senator Wm. Sumner Swasey, David Conkling, G. Frank Smith, O. F. Willey, Charles Willey, San Francisco; J. McM. Hill, Sonoma; Robert Hamilton, Contra Costa, M. Levy, Thos. A. Houston, John P. Sheldon, C. A. Merrill, Plumas, Hudson, George F. Rogers, J. N. Hixson, Lipman, Amador; Hon. Charles Homer, San Francisco; John M. Todd, Oakland; William Sexton, San Jose; Eugene Russell, R. D. Sawyer, Michael Reese, Isaac Friedlander, Col. Corbett, J. S. Stebbins, Richard Cheney, George Hudson, San Francisco.

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Chellis was called to the chair, and Col. Ben Wentworth and Edward Corbett chosen Secretaries.

George Barstow offered a resolution providing for the appointment of an Executive Committee of thirteen, with power to correspond with Liberal Republicans and others, with a view to a complete organization of the Liberal Republican party throughout the State; also with power to appoint a State Central Committee in such manner and at such time as they may deem advisable, and also that this meeting organize as the Central Greeley Club.

A recess of ten minutes was then taken to give the Chairman time to appoint the Committee.

Mr. Pixley announced that during the recess all who desired to join the Club would come forward and give in their names, and forty or fifty did so.

On reassembling, the Secretary read the names of the Committee, increased to twenty-one, as follows: W. H. Schmidt, T. R. Houston, C. E. Delany, G. Hadsley, A. B. Forbes, Wm. Watson, George Barstow, C. G. Noyes, J. T. Toyes, J. T. Dugein, T. Grey, D. W. Rand, O. F. Willey, F. M. Pixley, E. Corbett, J. P. Wentworth, J. A. McGlynn, M. Fennell, H. G. Siebert, J. H. Purdy, C. A. Merrill, and A. D. Hatch. Adopted.

Mr. Pixley announced that in two months he expected to see over 30,000 names on the roll. He said: "We have 10,000 voters in the State, and we intend to poll them all for Greeley except the 7,000 who are in office."

POLITICAL.

The Gallatin (Ill.) *Gazette* nominates a Liberal State ticket, as follows:

For Governor, John M. Palmer; for Lieutenant-Governor, Gustavus Koerner, St. Clair; Secretary of State, John G. Harman, Alexander; Treasurer, O. H. Miner, Springfield; Attorney General, Leonard Swett, Cook; Auditor Edward Rummel.

—General William B. Anderson, of Mount Vernon, Democratic candidate for Congressman at Large in 1870, and very influential in Southern Illinois, is a zealous supporter of Greeley.

—The Louisville *Commercial* intimates that Greeley is a humbug, because: H—umbu—G. On the same principle the *Commercial* could say Grant is a hog, because: U—knowahogorish—H—G—run—T.

—Any white hat will do for a Greeley badge, of course, but the correct thing is said to be a hat similar to the one worn by Mr. Greeley in 1846. It has a crown four inches high and a rim two inches wide, and as it lies in the box presents a comical appearance. It was brought to New York from Chappaqua, the other day, by a messenger sent there for that purpose.

—The old political question, "Is he not a man and a brother?" is new changed to "Is he not a man with only one brother-in-law?"

—The Bryan (Texas) *Appeal* says:

If General Grant is not nominated by Philadelphia Convention and the Passive policy is finally adopted by the Democratic party, Horace Greeley can carry the South. Against Grant he can carry Texas by 50,000 majority.

—A meeting at Bolivar, Tenn., has brought out ex-Governor De Witt C. Senter for Governor, in advance of any public demonstration elsewhere.

—The Hartford *Times* orders a change in motto for a "change," and "an end of horse-stateamanship and bullpuppery."

—Voorhees' speech in Congress don't as yet command a market as a Grant campaign document. The orders aggregate less than 4,000 copies.

—The New York *World* says:

With all these distinguished military officers on leave of absence to "stump" the country for Mr. Grant, it would be vulgar slang to ask, "how's that for high?" but, without doubt, it's considerable for laugh.

—Ex-Governor J. W. Throckmorton will probably be the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large, or for Governor, in Texas.

—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes:

A prominent citizen of Baltimore, just arrived here from the South, having traveled throughout all the States, reports that everywhere he has been among public places where he has sojourned, the Greeley sentiment is all the talk, and everybody seems to be in favor of his election. The politicians of the Democratic party seem to be opposed to Greeley, while the rank and file are in favor of the nomination. Such is the appearance of things to-day.

—O. T. Wharton, one of Maryland's earliest Republicans, and who, for the last two years, has been identified with journalism in this State, has has severed his connection with the Rockford *Register*, and is now on a vacation visit to his former home. He returns in two weeks to enter a new field in journalism in this State.

—The Pennsylvania and West Virginia Democratic Conventions meet to-day.

—The New York *World* has a letter from one F. Grundy, whom it describes as "one of the able phalanx of Democratic Senators who supported President Jackson and had his confidence." The *Commercial Advertiser* says:

Had Mr. Grundy lived till now he would have been 102 years old. He died, however, in 1840. The *World* is misreporting, but it would have been easy to procure an affidavit from Jackson as a letter from Grundy, only most people out of Berks County know that Jackson is dead.

—Colonel Thomas J. Randolph, aged 80, nephew of Thomas Jefferson, supports Greeley.

—The Concord *Monitor* thinks there is little danger of the "Connecticut game" being repeated in New Hampshire. It does not believe that any of the candidates for the Senatorship would take it at the hands of the Democrats, nor that the party is half so excited over the contest as its disinterested Democratic friends suppose it to be.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

Old Tadge Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, a relic of Buchanan's Administration, is very severe upon Mr. Greeley. The trouble is that he and Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, have been in Washington for the last dozen years, and are both down on account of their ability as writers and their knowledge of public affairs, to command State papers and write Presidential messages for Presidents who could not write them themselves. If Greeley is elected we shall have a man who can write his own messages, and good ones, too, without foreign assistance. Therefore, Caleb's and Jerry's assistance will not be required, and they will lose profitable jobs; hence their course.

—Apropos of a recent display of ill-breeding in the editorial columns of Harper's Weekly, the *Tribune* remarks:

Mr. George William Curtis has been accustomed to meet Mr. Greeley with apparent cordiality for the last twenty-five or thirty years. In all that time we feel perfectly confident that he never saw Mr. G. with his trousers stuffed into his boots, or dressed otherwise than as a quiet, unassuming gentleman, always to avoid notice and escape criticism. In view of facts known to all who walk our streets and visit our public gatherings, what can be thought of Mr. Curtis' false assertions and groundless insinuations?

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

Its Sale to the Grant Interest.

What the Illinois Democracy Say in Regard to the Transaction.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Register.

A VENAL JOURNAL—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

At last the Chicago *Times* has shown its hand. Mr. Storey's *Times* has ventured to brave public opinion, and on no more squarely one for another new departure, and for the nomination of a third ticket. We fell confident that the Lynch conspiracy in it would come at last. We felt a presentiment of this course, and our instincts have been more than verified. Mr. Storey's *Times* never had any sympathy with the Democratic party. It was and is a mercenary sheet, ready for all base uses. Its claim to be the organ of the party is unfounded. It never has been trusted as a safe political adviser. Toward the rural press of this State, which, as a class, is consistent, reliable, and honest, it has been supercilious, jewish, and dictatorial. Its attitude toward them has been substantially, "I am Sir Oracle, and when it ops my mouth let no dog bark." It scarcely ever noticed any of them, unless to disparage their influence and outrage their feelings. Thus it appeared as a concern of somebody edited by a young man without brains;" another as stigmatizes as a "pitiful, weak thing," whereas either of the papers alluded to possess a standing infinitely superior to Mr. Storey or Mr. Storey's *Times*. Both have honesty, brains or not; both are conscientious, which he and his are not; both are the organs of independence, be the bad name of the *Times*, which is always in the market to the highest bidder for ready money and for any purpose. It never intended to change its historic course. Favoring the candidacy of an eminent jurist and excellent statesman, it urged his nomination at Cincinnati with vigor. By such course it virtually agreed to support the men nominated. It was a pledge of good faith. But, true to its treasonable instincts, the nomination of another was the signal for further defection. It found fault with the principles of the platform which Mr. Greeley stands upon, but pretends that his political history shows hostility to the party which has been defeated by his adhesion to it.

The course of Mr. Storey's *Times* has been a standing scandal to the Democratic party. Inconsistent, mercenary, treacherous, dictatorial, dishonest, and prostituted, it has falsified facts to belittle the power of the Liberal movement, made statements it knew to be untrue as to the sentiment of the Democratic party; assumed positions it knew to be directly opposed to its principles declarations; and at last, in desperation, it has gone, bag and baggage, into Grant's camp, to which it seeks to wheedle, browbeat, and deceive other members of the Democratic organization.

We congratulate the honest yeomanry at their rejection of this fell adviser and political prostitute. And, to show that the people are happy over his final departure, we submit in another column extracts from the Democratic press of the great State of Illinois. These exhibit their disgust at his presence and their joy at his absence. These short extracts could have been multiplied almost indefinitely; it suffices for the burial of this arch hypocrite, political trickster, and mercenary mendicant, to give him the benefit of the public estimate.

Nearly two years ago, the *Register* predicted the course the Chicago *Times* was likely to take. In 1868, Mr. Storey's paper, the Democratic Committee, he made such combinations as enabled him to sell out the Western Democracy for $50,000. Important part of the bargain was the holders. For this service he received his price, said to be $50,000.

We made this prediction: "At the next National Convention, he will attempt a repetition of this paying game. Unless thwarted in his political prostitution, the Democracy of the West will find, at the eastern meeting in the world to go to the polls and be defeated. One of the most consummate, mercenary hirelings, he has sold out to Radicalism and prostituted his little honor nature vouchsafed to the highest bidder. His chiefest consideration is not the interest of the party or candidates, but what can be pocketed by making the infernal descent."

From the same paper:

Mr. Storey's *Times*, the head and front Grant organ in this State, unites with Voorhees and the New York *World* in getting up a new party. This simultaneous "rise and fall as the mercury" is significant. It shows concerted action. Each of these papers and this man is to start a party. A new party, with Judge Davis as candidate, is the programme. The *Times* will represent one-third of the party, the *World* two-thirds, and Storey has had his pay and must earn his money. The *World* represents another third of the interior, getting new pulls. It has put forward the nomination of Mr. Arbitrator Adams at Cincinnati, but, as consistency is not a jewel of any particular value in the *World's* estimation, it can oppose Judge Davis for a sufficient "gratification." The last third is so infinitesimally small that even so despicable a man as Voorhees represents it. Now, according to his own estimate, would be incalculable, but he has been overpaid, and strives to earn his price. How he will be received by Davis, Voorhees may plant, the *World

OUR DEAD HEROES.

The Arrangements for the Decoration of the Soldiers' Graves To-Day.

Impressive Ceremonies at Rose Hill Cemetery---General Order of the Marshal of the Day.

The graves of the patriot dead who fell in the War of the Rebellion will be decorated to-day. No matter where they sleep,—North, South, East, or West, on hill or plain,—kind hearts will remember the place, and loving hands pay the floral tribute of remembrance. The arrangements in Chicago for the observance of the day have been carefully made, and will be well executed. The Queen City of the Lakes will never forget the debt which she owes to the fallen heroes. The ceremonies at the beautiful cemetery of

ROSEHILL

will be appropriate and impressive. A platform has been erected at the north gate, which has been adorned with flowers, and flags furnished from the head quarters of this military division. Persons desiring to go can begin to leave the city by the train at 10 o'clock in the morning, from the Milwaukee Depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal streets. The special decoration train will leave from the same place at 1 o'clock p. m., and returning, will leave at 3:45 p. m. The exercises will be as follows:

AT THE GRAVES.

After decorating the graves, which will be done in the usual informal manner, the call of order will be made from the stand at 2:30 in the afternoon, after which will be—

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Ryder.
Music.
Address by Rev. Arthur Brooks.
Music.
Rev. William Alvin Bartlett will close the exercises with an address.

AT GRACELAND CEMETERY

the graves will be decorated in the forenoon by the Committees, who will afterwards proceed to Rose Hill, there to participate in the general exercises. After the ceremony of decoration at Calvary Cemetery, those present will be addressed by Rev. Dr. Butler, of the Irish Brigade. The decoration of the graves will take place at 4 o'clock. The Hyde Park train leaving the city at 9 o'clock in the afternoon, arrives at the cemetery at the hour named, and returns at 5 and 7 o'clock.

AT OAKWOOD

there will be a prayer, addresses, and other interesting services after the decoration of the graves at 4 o'clock p. m. to-day. The Germania will be in attendance. The Hyde Park train will leave the Central depot at 3 o'clock p. m., stopping at all stations, and returning at 4:30 and 6:45 p. m. Fare to persons going or coming from the city or way stations, for round trip, 25 cents.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

Colonel Robert M. Wood has been appointed Chief Marshal, with the following aids: Mr. S. H. Thompson, for Oakwood; Captain J. F. Healy, for Calvary; Captain J. P. Runnion, for Graceland, and Captain John Stephens, for Rosehill.

LIST OF LEADERS

who have interested themselves in the decoration ceremonies earnestly request the presence and co-operation of as many of their sex as possible at the various cemeteries to-day. General Marshal, with the staff, and the officers of the revenue cutter Michigan, now in this port, will honor Rose Hill with their presence. Public offices, banks, etc., will not generally be closed; but the attendance of citizens, we feel assured, will be large. Though a legal holiday, it has a title to the respect and observance of all whose duties do not confine them absolutely to their place of business. It is also to be hoped that the national colors will be every where displayed. So slight a tribute of respect to the occasion requires no time nor money, of which last we are glad to learn enough has been collected to cover all necessary needful expenses.

GENERAL ORDER.

The following is published for general information of persons wishing to participate in the services of Decoration Day:

The members of the various Committees are requested to report to Rose Hill and Calvary Cemeteries at 9:45 a. m.

The special Committee for Graceland Cemetery will leave the Post Office at 9:30 a. m., in carriages.

Persons who desire to decorate graves are requested to report to the Assistant Marshal at the cemetery in order to avoid confusion.

It is desirable that all decorations be completed by noon, so that the concourse of people attending the noon and 1 o'clock p. m. trains may not interfere in the work.

The trains leaving the city at 8:00, 9:45, and 11:45 a. m. will collect full fare; special rates apply to the 2:30 and 3:45 p. m. trains; leaving Kinzie street station at 1 o'clock p. m.

The special train will stop at Rose Hill and Calvary Cemeteries, proceed to Evanston and return, taking passengers from Calvary to Rose Hill in time to participate in all the ceremonies at that place. The services will commence at Rose Hill at 2:30 p. m.

No carriages will be allowed inside the enclosure at Rose Hill, but will be driven to the north gate of the cemetery, where the stand is erected.

The services at Graceland will commence at 11 o'clock a. m., and at Oakwood at 4 o'clock p. m.

R. M. WOODS, Marshal.

THE LAW COURTS.

Convictions in the Criminal Court---Personal Damage Case---Defaults---Insurance Company---Judgments, etc.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Francis N. Jennings, a child, having stolen 26 cents from his mother, was sentenced to the State Reform School for three years.

Edward Rohen was convicted of the larceny of a harness from the Wilson Sewing Machine Company. The jury awarded him three years in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Riley, for robbery of a watch from George E. Porter, was ordered to be sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

W. H. Wilkinson, for the wrongful taking of eight pairs of shoes, was awarded a year in the State Prison.

Peter Wickers pleaded guilty to a larceny of clothing, and was remanded.

Joseph Williams, indicted for larceny of a horse and buggy, was found guilty of unlawfully driving the horse away. He was remanded.

Patrick Muldoon, Ryan Burrill and Thomas Foley, were tried under an indictment charging them with an assault upon Policeman Roche. Only Muldoon was found guilty.

William Young was found guilty of larceny of a ring and watch-chain from Thomas Hall, a fellow Boarder. The jury assessed him two years in the Penitentiary.

Morris Stack and William Fice were convicted of burglary, in entering a freight car, whence they stole some boots. They were remanded.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

There is on trial before Judge Tree an action on the case, brought by Harvey W. Davis, against the O., A. & C. R. R. Company. The plaintiff was, in this case, being a passenger on the express train of the Company, on the 8th day of October, 1868, he was, at Hinsdale, thrown from the platform and seriously injured.

A finding was made by Judge Rogers, upon default, in favor of Insurance Company, in the case of Brooklyn, against the Company, in favor of John Woodbridge, as receiver of the estate of Henry W. Kingsbury. The amount is $3,043.

Samuel Sandell and Samuel Meyer confessed judgment in favor of Nathan Lone for $2,247.

An action of assumpsit, among others, was commenced by Lewis H. Morton against Jacob C. Wirts, in which demand is made for $4,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Frank Burgess and others against Solomon Lischerger, by which demand is made for $2,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT

Judgment was rendered by confession against R. P. Blanchard in favor of Albert L. and Daniel T. Hall for $1,187 87.

Partition was asked by Zenobia Winder, as the widow of William Winder, against Anna E. Winder and other heirs at law, for assignment of dower in Lot 2, Subdivision of Lots 7 and 8, Block 35, School Section Addition.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Administration of the estate of Robert Scrafield was granted to the widow, Elizabeth, under bond of $10,000.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The jury is in session. The cases so far tried have had no public interest. The Court will not be in session this day.

A FORWARDING CONVENIENCE.

Express Stamps for Prepaying Charges on Packages.

The American Merchants' Union Express Company has recently added a new feature to its business, which will undoubtedly prove of great convenience to merchants sending packages by express. The new device is an express stamp for prepaying packages in the same manner that a letter is prepaid with a postage stamp. These express stamps are about the size of a fifty-cent currency stamp, and are of three denominations and separate colors, the five-cent stamp being colored orange, the ten-cent light blue, and the fifteen cent Solferino. The colors are printed in a watered figure to prevent counterfeiting. The denomination of the stamp is upon its face in large white figures. The following regulations for its use are also printed upon the face of the stamp:

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO. PREPAID PARCEL STAMP.

The charges on this packet are prepaid over the Baltimore and Steamboat lines occupied by this Company, subject to the following conditions: 1st. This Stamp is issued for the exclusive use of Dealers in the Principal Cities and Towns, at South Canal-st. 2d. The contents of the packages shall be Circulars, hand-bills, and posters, books, Music, and Printed sheets, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, cards, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, cards, photographic negatives, and such other articles of type, goods, castings, bulbs, roots, and scions only, valued not to exceed $50 per package, and not weighing more than 4 pounds, or in size one foot long, and inches thick and wide. 4th. In case these conditions and schedule rates named below are not complied with, the Company have the right to collect regular package rate t. such charges as may be destined.

SCHEDULE OF RATES—15 cts. and under, 5 cents; over 15c. to 16 oz., 8 cents; over 1 lb. to 2 lb., 10 cents; over 2 lb. to 3 lb., 12 cents; over 3 lb. to 4 lb., 15 cents; over 4 lb. to 5 lb., 25 cents.

JAMES C. FARGO, General Superintendent.

The other stamps differ from the above only in the kind of package designated, and the regulations in regard to weight. The news matter stamp can only be used on packages of newspapers, magazines, and unbound books, and the round book stamp can only be used upon packages of round books. The stamps are sold by the agents in sums of $5.00 and upward. They can be obtained at the principal offices of the company.

WOULD'NT WORK.

A Nice Little Game to Release a Notorious Thief Nipped in the Bud by an Energetic Policeman and the Grand Jury.

Events have occurred within the memory of the oldest inhabitant sufficient in themselves to convince the most skeptical that Justice is occasionally in the habit of peeking under her blindfolding bandage, and throwing her favors in this or that scale as friendship or interest might dictate. Ignedom happens, however, that the old dame so far forgets herself as to throw away the handkerchief altogether, and coldly and deliberately lift herself with the enemies of honesty and morality. A case occurred in the office of a Justice of the Peace yesterday, which would indicate that law is being made more subservient to crime every day. An item appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE, stating that John Santrey, alias "Shanty," a notorious young thief, formerly residing in the North Division, was arrested by Officer Farrow, of the Third Precinct Police Station, who learned that he had in his possession a pocketbook containing $50 or $60 in currency, a check for $600, and a due bill for $100. The papers bore the signature of a well-to-do Sider named Rodke, who, immediately after discovering his loss, stopped payment on the check. Farrow, with the aid of the Boys' Inspection for disorderly and hindered crimes, in which Santrey is under indictment for some grave offence, which concluded that he had not come into possession of the pocketbook honestly. Santrey was hauled up, and subsequently brought before Justice Dougherty, at the North Side Police Court, for examination. A continuance was granted until yesterday, and, meanwhile, Rodke called and identified his property, stating that it had been stolen from his house on the West Side during his absence on one afternoon last week. Yesterday the prisoner was brought before Justice Dougherty again, and his lawyer, a person named Manchester, succeeded in getting a change of venue to "the nearest Justice of the Peace," who, in this instance, happened to be Justice Hamill. Before this latter dignitary the case was tried. The evidences of Rodke and Officer Farrow pointed strongly to the guilt of Santrey. Manchester, however, spouted feebly in behalf of his young client, introducing a copious quantity of clayey sheep skin, the evidence of boyhood, and the sowing of juvenile wild oats. The aged Justice, overcome by the tearful appeal to his fatherly heart, sobbed out the young reprobate's discharge, and the beaming Santrey pinked up his hat to leave, and remunerative criminal operations where he left off. Officer Farrow, astounded by the evident injustice of the Justice's decision, scarcely knew what course to pursue until his common sense prompted him to re-arrest Santrey, and take him before the Grand Jury, then in session. As the boy was in the act of leaving the office, Farrow clapped him on the shoulder and informed him that he was under arrest again. The parties tried to interfere, but the officer warned them of the consequences, and they sullenly departed. Rodke refused to accompany him before the Grand Jury, Farrow brought his prisoner before that body, and had the satisfaction of seeing him indicted for robbery on the same evidence on which Justice Hamill discharged him. Santrey was put back in the same cell in the County Jail from which he was released on bail only a few days ago, and Officer Farrow deserves the thanks of the public for the part he has taken in the matter. A few more such common-sense policemen are needed on the force.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dry Slivery & "Extra," Charjes Heidsieck, Champagne. For sale by Wm. R. Dudgeon, Sole Agent, 37 Exchange-place, and 37 Broad-st., New York.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority of the Manufactory of BURNETT'S SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS Sold everywhere.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known, reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye---This superb hair dye is the best in the world---perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No disappointments; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The Genuine is signed Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

The National (Elgin) Watch Co.---Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R., Chicago. Dear Sirs: I have carried the Elgin watch long enough to be able to pronounce it a first-rate time-keeper. I am making a very favorable report of its performance, and will soon give you the results. I think it will show that the West can produce watches equal to the manufacture of any country in the world. Yours truly,

E. B. PHILLIPS, Pres't L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—2 FURNISHED front rooms, with board. Location pleasant and convenient to business. Terms reasonable.

22 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—TO RENT—WITH or without board a furnished front room for two gentlemen; table boarders accommodated.

45 SOUTH CANAL-ST.—CONVENIENT TO TWO lines of street cars; newly furnished rooms with good board, on reasonable terms.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—ONE LARGE FURnished front room, suitable for 3 or 4 gentlemen, to rent, with board. Terms reasonable. Also one small room.

49 HUBBARD COURT—BETWEEN STATE and Wabash-av. Room and board for gentlemen. Also accommodation for day boarders.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST. BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—A nicely furnished front parlor, with board, suitable for a gentlemen or gentleman and wife; use of bath; table boarders accommodated. References required.

55 NORTH MAY-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND board for gentlemen; terms, $5 per week.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., NEAR MADISON, only 10 minutes' walk from Court-room, with board; also a few day boarders can be accommodated. Day board $4.50 per week.

98 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board.

107 ELLIS-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, one large room, with southern exposure; furnished or unfurnished. Also one room furnished; for the latter preference only who would be willing to occupy the room with a child. Inquire as above.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE VERY DESIRABLE front room, with board, suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen; also first-class table board, two blocks south of Tremont House. $5 per week.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE HANDSOME front room, with board, for two; also a single front room.

138 WALNUT-ST.—ROOM SUITABLE FOR gentleman, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

150 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board; also, single room.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—HANDsomely furnished front room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; day board, also.

Edward Rohen was convicted of the larceny of a harness from the Wilson Sewing Machine Company. The jury awarded him three years in the Penitentiary.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEATLY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board. References given and required.

300 DIVISION-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished front room, with board, for gent and wife or two gents; $14 per week; street cars.

302 FULTON-ST.—TWO SMALL FURNISHED sleeping rooms, with or without board. Very pleasant location.

306 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT with board; private family.

328 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—ONE SUITE of unfurnished rooms to rent, with board.

356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FRONT ROOM nicely furnished, with first-class board; also a few day boarders accommodated.

372 RANDOLPH-ST CORNER OF WILLARD-place—Two or three boarders can find a pleasant home in a private family; first-class neighborhood; new brick house.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TWO NICELY furnished front chambers, with board, gas, bath, hot and cold water. Rooms but those willing to pay for good accommodations need apply.

429 WEST MONROE-ST., CORNER THROOP. —One nicely furnished room and one unfurnished room to rent. Will be newly remanded.

584 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM WITH board for gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen.

609 WABASH-AV.—VERY NICELY FURnished rooms, with first-class board; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

612 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; day boarders accommodated; boarding and sale stable in rear.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—UNFURNISHED rooms with board: this house is new, modern, and is the best location in the city; no objections in the city; come and see the advantages we offer, and obtain a fine summer house.

650 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room, with or without board; modern improvements. Also barn to rent.

685 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS TO rent, with board and second floor furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board and all modern conveniences. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with first-class table, for gentlemen and wives; also rooms for single gentlemen; references required.

754 MICHIGAN-AV, NEAR TWENTY-fourth.—Rooms furnished and unfurnished rooms, with first-class board.

761 WABASH-AV. — ELEGANT FURnished room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board.

783 MICHIGAN-AV—2 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS to rent with board; furnished and unfurnished. Location very desirable. Only first-class people need apply. Two gentlemen can also be accommodated with day board. Mrs. LIBLEY.

804 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to rent, with first-class board; pleasant location; references given and required.

878 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT room to rent, with board.

880 INDIANA-A., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-st.—Large, pleasant rooms, single or en suite, with all conveniences, to rent, with board. Would like a few day boarders.

905 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO CHOICE FURnished or unfurnished rooms on first floor, with first-class board.

906 MICHIGAN AV. — TO RENT, WITH board, handsomely furnished room; house with modern improvements.

977 INDIANA-A. — A VERY FINE SUITE of front rooms on 2nd floor to rent, unfurnished, with first-class board; also accommodations for one single gentleman.

1068 WABASH-AV.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, rooms for single gentlemen; day board reasonable.

1088 WABASH-AV—A LARGE FURNISHED room and board for two persons.

1111 PRAIRIE AV. — NEAR TWENTY-fourth, rooms furnished or unfurnished for gentleman and wife; also single rooms. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BEDS 50 CENTS PER NIGHT, AT THE OLD California House, 48 South Canal-st.

CALUMET-AV — BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF front rooms on second floor, furnished; terms moderate. Only those responsible need apply. Rooms at 1,000 Calumet-av. Address H36, 499 Wabash-av.

GREAT WESTERN RESTAURANT, NO. 156 West Madison-st., furnishes first-class meals at the lowest prices. DREVES & CRAMER.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADison-st., 50 cents per day; day boarding $6 per week. Permanent board and room for a few gentlemen, at reasonable rates.

NICE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED; TO rent, with board, in private family. Walnut-st., near Lincoln. Address T 21, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMEN AND WIFE AT Kenwood for the summer. Private family preferred. Address S 67, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR ONE young lady. Board must be reasonable; South Side preferred. Address U 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, ON West Side, within 15 minutes' walk of the river. Address S 82, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, in first-class board, with use of bath room, in private family, on the West Side, between Halsted-st. and Union Park. Address R 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family. Address D 8, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, where there are but few boarders, or private family preferred, either in vicinity of Union Park or Douglas-place. Will furnish rooms. Address N 77, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—A PARTY OF FOUR ADULTS WANT suite of 3 rooms, with modern conveniences, with board, in small private family without other boarders. Will pay reasonable price per week for permanent. Address, with location, price, and particulars, T 14, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, BY A YOUNG gentleman, with small room; private family preferred. Address, with terms, X 62, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN A private family, where there are few or no other boarders, in West Division. Washington-st. preferred. Prices must be moderate. Address W 12, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE W. PARENT, ROOM 24 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner of Madison and Wabash-avs.

Madison-st. 100 feet, Block 3, Ogden's addition, 1 and 2 lots.
Madison-st. near Robey, 50 feet, cheap.
Madison-st. 50 feet corner, east of Aberdeen.
Madison-st. corner of Sixteenth-st. 66 ft.
State, corner of Thirty-fifth, 100x198.
Fifth-av. corner of Quincy-st. 66x132.
Seventy-second-st. 100 feet, cheap.
Monroe, near Dearborn, very fine lot.
Clark, near Monroe, large lot and long time.
Marshfield, west of Ashland-av.
Jackson, near Wabash-av. 81x132.
Market, near Madison, 20 feet.

RESIDENCE AND LOTS.

Monroe, near Jefferson Park, brick residence.
Warren-av. 10 rooms, brick and lot, very cheap.
Taroop-st. fronting Jefferson Park, 2 lots.
Wabash-av. corner of Twenty-ninth.
Wabash-av. near Thirty-first, 80x132.
Park-av., marble front, $11,000.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY frame house with 123 feet of ground, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

Three-story and basement marble front house 416 Michigan-av.

Three-story brick house on Calumet-av., east front, with 40 feet of ground between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.

Three-story and basement marble front house on Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st.

Three-story and basement marble front house, with one brick barn, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

Three-story and basement marble front houses on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

A first-class three-story marble front house, with 125 feet of ground, on Michigan-av.

Two-story frame house and 120 feet of ground on the corner of Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st.

Real Estate Office, 124 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN THE AVENUES and Suburbs. Real Estate and Loan Broker, 374 Wabash-av.

90 feet on Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st.
50 feet on Calumet-av., corner Twenty-first-st.
75 feet on Calumet-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
75 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
100 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
100 feet on Wabash-av., corner Prentiss-st.
100 feet on Indiana-av., corner Forty-second-st.
100 feet on Indiana-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
224 feet on Indiana-av., between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts.
187 feet on Michigan-av., corner Forty-third-st.
200 feet on Michigan-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
25 feet on Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.
Call and see bargains and titles perfect as shown by abstracts brought down.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV., NEAR JACKSON-ST., 10 feet, east front; cheap. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 527 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A NICE LITTLE BARgain, 100x125 feet south front on Thirty-eighth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs. Will be sold at $45 per foot, 1 cash. GEO. A. EMERY, 497 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—101x150 FT. on the southeast corner of Drexel Boulevard and Oakwood-av. These lots are at the head of the boulevard, and are unusually high and dry. There are two fine residences on the boulevard near these lots, and its convenience to the steam cars, churches, and schools is one of the finest locations in the market. It is offered very cheap for a few days only on a search of a first class investment. Price, including all the improvements, only $40,000. GEO. A. EMERY, 497 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST. NEAR the Central Park, six lots at a bargain; also 30-foot lot on Monroe-st. Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 527 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON THE AVENUES. 100 feet on Wabash-av. near Forty-third-st.
40 feet on Michigan-av. near Forty-third-st.
40 feet on Michigan-av. near Forty-second-st.
100 feet on Michigan-av. near Forty-fourth-st.
100 feet on Michigan-av. corner Forty-fifth-st.
210 feet on Michigan-av. corner Forty-seventh-st.
210 feet on Michigan-av. corner Forty-eighth-st.
183 feet on Indiana-av. near Forty-fourth-st.
660 feet on Prairie-av. corner Forty-fifth-st.
80 feet on Drexel Boulevard, corner Oakwood-av.
80 feet on Vincennes-av. near Thirty-ninth-st.
165 feet on Drexel Boulevard, corner Oakwood-av.
80 feet on Drexel Boulevard, corner Forty-first-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 497 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE NORTH SIDE BUSINESS property at a bargain, 67x125, with two new houses. Lincoln-st. near the corner of Lake. Lot, 24 feet, suitable for fine residence. Also, 2 lots on Lincoln-st., just outside of fire limits. Has water, gas, sewerage, etc. Wants a cash offer. CRAWFORD & CLARK, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—4 NICE COTTAGES AND LOTS, 3 blocks from street cars, $2,000 each, monthly payments. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3 STORY HOUSE AND LOT ON Ashley-st. near Lincoln, $4,000, monthly payments. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

100 feet Warren-av., near Western-av.
100 feet California-av. near Lake-st.
125 feet on Jackson-st. at a bargain.
40 feet on Franklin-st. very cheap.

FOR SALE—CORNER ON LAKE-ST. 24X100, $2,000, or as feet front, must be sold at some price. T. ADAMS & CO., 145 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LEASES RUNNING 99 YEARS without revaluation, on business and residence corners over others for sale.

Sixteenth-st. corner Rockwell. 28x64.
Michigan-av., Sloaming Tremont House, 36x110.
Wabash-av., north of Eldridge-court, 40x170 feet.
These leases are also running 99 years without revaluation, thus rendering them better than a fee of the property, particularly to those who cannot afford to buy immediately and at the same time wish to make improvements on the property. J. ERAIAS WARREN, 413 Michigan-av., nearly opposite Grand Central Hotel.

FOR SALE—PRIME BUSINESS PROPERTY, 50 feet on Randolph-st., in the centre of the best location of Halsted-st., the centre of a great population, and 60 x 200 feet to Swinghfare. Very cheap. Will be sold at a bargain. Also 127 feet corner Madison and Seeley-av. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—100 NINE LARGE LOTS ON RUMbolt Boulevard, and near it, for $300 each for ten days; if not want a bargain, see these lots. G. R. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A NINE-ROOM HOUSE NO. 1031 Prairie-av., $1,000. Apply at the house.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—NEW OCTAGON marble front; one of the best finished in this city; $12,000. C. COLE & CO., 115 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, with 5 years lease, No. 446 Milwaukee-av.; a bargain for immediate purchaser. Also, 2 lots on Ogden-av., No. 467 Milwaukee-av., or 43 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE brick dwelling, 2 stories and Mansard roof with high basement, on Lincoln-st., near Wisconsin; also a 2-story brick stable; lot 36 feet front in a fine location, near city limits, is offered cheap with a moderate cash payment. JOHN H. AVERY, or O. F. AVERY, 731 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, FIVE new two-story frame houses on Lincoln-av., near Hermitage-av. and York-st. G. S. HUBBARD, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FIVE YEARS' LEASE on 3d and Franklin, lot 26x126, with 2-story brick room, and water closet, furnace, hot and cold water, cistern, store room and closets. Inquire on premises 156 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, NEAT, new 8-room cottages, with water and large lots. JOHN C. EBERHART, 101 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—$200 PER FOOT—ON INDIANA Prairie, Calumet, and Kankakee-avs., corner of Sixty-second-st., only $18 per foot, if taken at once; 90 days time. Corner lots for sale cheap. Now is the time to buy. Nothing in this market can beat it. Some more unquestionable bargain cannot be found. J. ERAIAS WARREN, 413 Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST. at $400; Leavitt-st., $465; a few on Western-av. at $350; these lots are the cheapest in Chicago, being just outside of the fire limits, and near street cars. Terms easy, $100 per month. Don't purchase further out, but call and see. Come and see them. Office open evenings till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 128 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE ON LEASED ground, with immediate possession, situated at corner of Calumet-av. and Twenty-third-st., the most desirable residence location in the city. For sale on easy terms at a bargain. Apply to GEO. BUCK, of Buck & Rayner, druggists, State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—$1,000—$300 CASH, BALANCE IN monthly payments, will buy a new cottage and lot on Oakley-st. Boarders wanted. Only a few remain. A rare chance for a home; save your rents. Call on W. W. WATSON, JR., Bryan Block, Room 16.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2-STORY HOUSE AND lot on Ashland-av. Apply at 501 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—ON FOURTH-AV., BETWEEN Van Buren and Harrison-sts., a lot 40x100, on west side of street. Apply to P. O'NEILL, corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WARREN-AV. JUST outside the fire limits, at a bargain if taken this week. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PAULINA-ST.—2 LOTS ON THE south side of corner paulina and Ridgeville Road and Julian-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$850; $100 CASH FOR A LOT EAST of Western-av., inside of old city limits. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av., who will show you the property.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 276 PARK-av., corner Leavitt-st., 29x124 to alley. Only $4,500, one-half on time. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HOLT-ST., NEAR DIVISION-st. Inquire of SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 100X110 FT., south west corner of Thirty-first-st. and Cottage-place. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 100X172 FEET, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., Douglas-place. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WALNUT AND LEAVITT-STS., next frame house of 8 rooms and lot 53 feet front, south west corner of Walnut and Leavitt-sts. ENYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS, $1,000 EACH, ON ADAMS-st., just west of Western-av. CLAFLIN BROS., 121 Lasalle-st., room 206 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON KENDALL-ST., CORNER Polk, only $850 each; cheapest lots in the market. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,350, CHOICE LOT, VAN Buren-st. near Western-av. cheap at $1,500, only $600 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE-ST., BETWEEN WOOD and Lincoln, 80x187, south front; $160 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST., 200 FEET fronting on the corner of Adams and Wheeler-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—TEN LOTS ON INdiana-st., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe & LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE-ST., BETWEEN MAPLE and Franklin, lot 26x126, at a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner of Harrison.

FOR SALE—125x297 FEET, FRONTING WEST on South Park Boulevard, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.

Also 132x297 feet, fronting on Stanton av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.

A. J. & A. V. ERELL, Real Estate Agent, 234 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—335 FEET ON THE NORTHEAST corner of South Park Boulevard and Forty-eighth-st. A. J. & A. V. ERELL, Real Estate Office, 234 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 IN A BUSiness that will bear investigation. Call or address A. R. SKIDMORE, No. 122 West Washington-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, TO TAKE an interest in a straight, workable, and safe business, that will net $6,000 this year. Additional needed. Address C 40, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,000 TO $5,000 cash capital to take one-half interest in the manufactory of the best fire proof window shutter ever offered, having no competitor, and which will pay from $10,000 to $20,000 per annum. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH NOT LESS than $2,000 in a No. 1 business, where a certain triumph of builders' materials are dealt in that are safe and pay a large profit. Do not answer unless you mean business. $ to $, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO WOULD INVEST with $1,500 in a respectable business, or would loan same and take salary. Address F 54, Branch Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

BANJO TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS BY MR. JOSEPH TAYLOR, the Renowned Banjoist, 89 Green-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY C. S. HUBBARD, JR. & CO., 70 South Canal-st. Only the acre. Blocks of 5 acres each of the Kimball Farm in Silver Lake, the finest suburban property in the market. C. S. HUBBARD, JR.

FOR SALE—I HAVE STILL A FEW HOUSES on Prairie-av., Calumet, and Kankakee-avs., which I have a new double lost Saratoga Sash and Blinds, also all on beautiful lots, which I will sell for from $600 to $1,000 less than any other party will sell them for, and give the party renting the privilege of purchasing at the end of any year. Apply to GEO. A. EMERY, 497 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES FOR $2,500, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, and $10,000, near church, railroad depot; will sell on most favorable terms. Inquire of the owner, at 204 Hinsdale, from 1 to 2 O. F. COUCH.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HYDE PARK, on Hyde Park and Grand Crossing, for $200 cash, or many payments of $10 without interest. Also one fine residence lots on Thirty-eighth-st. for $300 cash. A. J. & A. V. ERELL, 234 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A STORY AND ONE-HALF COTtage, and lot 6x136, in Austin; 5 miles west from Court House. Address T. F. BLACKALLER, Room 33, Metropolitan Block, 128 Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN ACRE property in the market. Ten acres, fronting on Ogden's Grove, 3 miles from the city, at $400 per acre; 1 to 5 years' time. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 22 South Canal-st., Rear house.

FOR SALE—OFFICES AND STORES IN EXchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts. Also double store, 57 Jackson-st.

FOR RENT—OFFICES IN ORIENTAL BUILDING, cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av. Also one set of six on second floor; rent low. NORTON & CO.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE IN the West Division, corner of Noahka, Chickasaw County, Iowa. Address C. GREELEY, Nashua, Iowa.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 213 West Madison-st., with responsible tenants. W. J. GRAHAM, 18 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF TWO-STORY building, 40x100, with 25-horse power. Inqu

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Inauguration of the New Chicago Base Ball Park.

Championship Game Between the Baltimore and Cleveland Clubs.

The Former Nine Winners by a Score of 5 to 2.

Winners of the English Derby--Billiard Gossip--The Trigger.

Base Ball.

BALTIMORE VS CLEVELAND.

The first match game of base ball of the season, in Chicago, was played yesterday afternoon by the Baltimore and Cleveland Clubs, on the new grounds of the Chicago Base Ball Association, on Twenty-third street, near State. About 2,000 spectators were in attendance, the grand stand being well filled with ladies. The day was cloudy, with a moderate wind prevailing, the grounds were in good condition, and everything was favorable for a good game. The arrangements were exceedingly imperfect, there being no accommodations whatever for reporters, although it is three weeks since work was begun on the grounds. The seats in the grand stand were indistinctly numbered, so that much confusion prevailed. It is to be hoped that, by the middle of the summer, the grounds will be put in suitable shape for the comfort of the public. The game was for the championship, the Baltimores and Clevelands having counted upon large gate receipts as an inducement to visit Chicago together. Everybody expected the Baltimores to win, and as it became manifest that such was to be the result, the crowd began to feel sympathetic for the weaker side, though ready to applaud brilliant play by either. The game began at five minutes past 3 o'clock, Davy Alston having been selected umpire, and the Clevelands, having lost the toss, went to the bat for the

FIRST INNING.

Cleveland—The first two strikers were disposed of by Craver. Hastings on a difficult bound, and Sutton on a foul fly. Simmons, who took Carleton's place at first base, flew out to Fisher, also on a foul fly.

Baltimore—Allison, after missing two strikes, popped up a high fly to Pratt. Craver was taken on the fly by Swasey in right field. Pike made first on Simmons' error, and stole second, where he was left, as Fisher flew out to Hastings. No runs.

SECOND INNING.

Cleveland—White flew out to Higham in right field. Swasey reached first on high fly muffed by Fisher, who should have left the ball for Matthews. Holdsworth sent a safe liner to Allison after one base, thereby getting to second. Radcliffe struck out. Fisher was retaken at first, Swasey going to second and Holdsworth to third. Pabor struck out. No runs.

Baltimore—Fisher's foul bounder was muffed first, then fumbled by Craver, and he made second. Higham reached first on another muffed grounder by Sutton. Fisher ran home on a wild throw by Pratt. Mills flew foul to Sutton, and the side should have been out for a whitewash. Hall made safe fly to Swasey, and Matthews made a beautiful throw to the home plate to head off Pabor, who failed to see Hastings in mid-field. Third and Hall to second. Mathews fouled out to Hastings. Radcliffe sent a safe liner to centre for one base, scoring Hall, and Higham home. Higham made second on a passed ball. Craver's grounder was muffed by Holdsworth, and Higham made third. Both were left, as Pike flew out to Swasey. Pike out for 3 unearned runs.

THIRD INNING.

Cleveland—Hastings was fielded out by Radcliffe, to Mills at first. Simmons' foul bound was finely taken by Craver. Simmons took a base on called balls, and went to second on White's safe one baser, both going along a pace or so by Matthews' muff of Craver's fly left, in Swasey's way. Sutton struck out. Pabor flew out to Allison.

Baltimore—Allison flew out on a fly to Holdsworth. Radcliffe put a beauty to left for two bases. Craver flew out to Holdsworth. Hall made to Pabor. No runs.

FOURTH INNING.

Cleveland—Hastings was left on a fly to Higham. Sutton sent a splendid safe one to left for two bases, and came home on Simmons' safe fair foul to left for two bases, thus scoring the first run for the Cleveland side, amid cheers by the spectators. Swasey went to first and Simmons to third by a safe liner to centre, on which Simmons might have scored had he been willing to make a risky if possible chances. Holdsworth flew out to Higham, and the batting ended for one earned run, Simmons and Swasey scoring.

Baltimore—Fisher's foul bound was neatly secured by Hastings. Higham's safe one baser to centre also captured Higham's low foul between his first and second fingers, the catch being an extraordinary one to make.

SIXTH INNING.

Cleveland—Pratt flew foul to Fisher, who fielded out Allison at first, the play being a close and brilliant one. Pabor to first on a safe liner to third, and was forced out at second by Hastings a bounder to Radcliffe. No runs.

Baltimore—Craver suffered by a brilliant foul catch by Sutton. Hall followed with a foul bound to Hastings, and Mathews struck out. Pratt. No runs.

SEVENTH INNING.

Cleveland—Hastings had life by two missed foul bounds, and finally reached first on a fly muff by Radcliffe to Mills. Sutton gave Matthews an easy fly. Simmons sent a grounder to centre, on which Hastings gave Swasey a base before "Cherokee" had time to attend to it, and made first, but was forced out at second by Whitney to Radcliffe. No runs.

Baltimore—Radcliffe made first on a grounder muffed by Simmons, and reached second by a wild throw by Craver hit to Sutton, whose swift high throw sent the ball between Simmons' hands, so that Radcliffe made third and Craver first. Pratt struck out at the base, and Craver his tally on a fly muffed by Allison. Hall went to first on a fumble by Sutton to Pratt in time to cut off Pike, and White to Simmons ahead of Radcliffe, thus making a handsome double play. Mathews was thrown out by Simmons. York hit a safe liner for his base, but got no further. Higham struck out. Two runs. Three bases hit.

EIGHTH INNING.

Cleveland—White gave Craver a foul fly. Swasey earned his base by a safe grounder to centre, and took second on Holdsworth's safe one baser to left. Radcliffe struck out. Swasey was thrown out to York, and Swasey tallied on the play. Holdsworth foolishly stole from second, and was nipped by Craver at third, the decision being a close one though undoubtedly correct. This put the side out for one earned run.

Baltimore—Hastings made the third being called. Hall's difficult grounder was beautifully gathered in by Sutton in time to nip Hastings at first. Mathews was retired by White to Mills. No runs.

NINTH INNING.

Cleveland—It was now or never with the Cleveland boys, and they went to the bat earnestly bent on doing or dying. Hastings' safe one baser to foul ground was elegantly taken by Craver. Allison sent a corker over York's head for two bases, going to third after Swasey's fly to Higham. That was Hastings' turn to make a base hit, but he didn't do it. Fisher fielded him out to Mills, and that was the last of the Clevelands. No runs.

Baltimore—The winning club went out in one two-three order, Radcliffe on a foul bound to Hastings, Craver on a fly to Sutton, and Pike by White to Simmons, the game thus ending with a victory for Baltimore by a score of 5 to 2.

HOW THEY LOST IT.

The Forest Citys simply threw away the game by their wretched fielding, they would certainly have won it. Holdsworth and Sutton though the latter afterwards atoned for his shortcomings, earned the highest praise. Four muffs, a bad throw to the batsmen two to one, and had their fielding been half way perfect, they would have beaten the Baltimores by a score of 10 to 2. The errors can nowhere near earning a run. The notable features of the game were Pratt's pitching and Craver's catching, both covering themselves with glory. On the Baltimore side, the steadiest work was done by Radcliffe, who played his position to the letter, and Craver, who made two or three slips, but his general play was superb. The game was judiciously and fairly umpired by Mr. Alston. Below is

THE SCORE.

Baltimore.	O.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Radcliffe, s. s.	1	1	0	1	3	0
Craver, c.	3	1	0	9	1	1
Pike, 2d b.	2	0	0	1	3	0
Fisher, 3d b.	4	0	0	0	1	0
Pratt, p.	2	1	1	1	9	0
Hall, cf.	2	1	1	1	0	0
Mathews, l. f.	1	0	0	2	0	0
Higham, r. f.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Mills, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1	0
Allison, 1b.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matthews, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.	20	5	2	25	19	1

Cleveland.	O.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Hastings, 3d b.	1	0	1	1	2	0
Sutton, 1b.	3	1	0	8	1	2
Simmons, s. s.	0	0	0	1	2	1
White, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0	1
Craver, r. f.	1	1	0	1	0	0
Swasey, l. f.	1	1	2	2	0	0
Holdsworth, c. f.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pratt, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radcliffe, c.	0	0	0	5	1	0
Pabor, l. f.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals.	6	3	3	27	6	4

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0—3
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1. Baltimore, 0.
Base on errors—Baltimore, 1; Cleveland, 4.
Base on called balls—Baltimore, 1; Cleveland, 1.
Passed balls—Craver, 1. Pratt, 1.
Time of game—Two hours and four minutes.
Umpire—Davy Alston.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To-morrow afternoon the Lakeviews play a match game at the corner of Laflin and Jackson streets.

The Phoenix Club meet to-night, for the transaction of important business.

BOSTON VS. TROY.

TROY, N. Y., May 29.—The game of base ball played here to-day, between the Bostons and Stars, resulted in favor of the former, by a score of 10 to 2. The Bostons had the best of the game, and never stood 10 to 1, but in the seventh inning the Troys got in 6 runs, which were the last tallied on either side.

The Turf.

THE ENGLISH DERBY RACE.

The Derby Stakes of £250 each, £50 forfeit, for 3 year-old colts; one mile and a half; 11 colts to carry 122 lbs., fillies 119 lbs., second to receive £1,500 out of the stakes and third £500, are run for annually at the Epsom Summer Meeting, on the Wednesday of the week. The horses are entered as yearlings, and there are generally from 200 to 300 entries. The stakes being worth to the winner from $30,000 to $35,000. The race was established by Lord Derby in 1789, and was first won by Sir Charles Bunbury's horse, Diomed. The fairest field that ever started for the Derby was in 1852, when Caractacus won, 34 horses running. The smallest field was in 1844, when Cotherstone won, 4 running. The best time was made by Kettledrum, in 1861, and Blair Athol, in 1864—2:47. The best known winners are Eclipse, Sir Peter and 1857, Blunt Bonny. One American colt has run for the Derby—Umpire, who ran eighth in 1860, when Thormanby won.

YESTERDAY'S WINNER.

LONDON, May 29.—The Derby was won this afternoon by Hermit, Lord Falmouth's Marmy was second; the Queen's Messenger was third. The crowd was enormous and great excitement prevailed.

THE PROSPECT PARK RACES.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Yesterday was the first day of the Spring Meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association.

Purse No. 1, mile heats, three in five, in harness, won by T. Rackliffe's b. g. George; time, 2:34; 2:34; 2:36.

Purse No. 2, mile heats, three in five, in harness, won by Hosack Dutchman; time, 2:34; 2:32; 2:34.

NEW YORK, May 29.—At the Prospect Park races, to-day, Ruby won the purse for 2:45 horses in 2:37, 2:38, 2:34.

The purse for 2:35 horses was won by W. H. Allen in 2:36, 2:32, 2:33.

Special despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE COMING RACES AT CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, May 29.—Preparations are being made here for the trial of speed to come on June 4, 5 & 6, and 7. The following are among the entries: Purse $500 for 2:40 class, Cloud, Black Frank, Pilot Tuppie, Sterling, Dory Crockett, Enoch Worman, Piety Gold Dust, Flight Gold Dust, Queen of the West Walker Smith, General Burnside, Maroon Gold Dust.

Billiards.

THE PARKER-BRUNES MATCH.

WHY probably be made, as Kraus has signified his intention of accepting it, fixing the date within sixty instead of thirty days. Parker regards this as a needlessly long time for practice, and the public will doubtless agree with him; but, as he is evidently in earnest about the matter, and believes he can beat Rhines, it is likely that he will consent to wait sixty days.

ITEMS OF THE GAME.

It is understood that parties in Chicago stand ready to back Garnier to play a match of French carems against any player in America, for $1,000 a side or upward, the game to be played in Chicago, on an Emanuel Brunswick table.

A pleasant reunion of billiard experts took place last evening at the Academy Hall on Halsted street. There were exhibition games in which Garnier, Parker, Rhines, Coon, and others took part, and Garnier did his fancy shots.

—Coon craves a match with Deery at the three-ball game. He thinks he can beat him. Won't somebody else think so, too? The match would be an extremely interesting one.

The Trigger.

GOING TO FATHERLAND.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Brooklyn Schutzen corps will start on June 29 for Hanover, to take part in the German National Schutzenfest in Fatherland.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

The Good Time Coming.

It is stated on good authority that can hardly be questioned, that the President of the Board of Police has promised Sam. Felker that he shall be made Superintendent of Police after the present incumbent shall have been removed. All that now remains for Mr. Talcott to do, is to have the estimate of expenses of the Police Department amended, so as to include the salary of a Deputy Superintendent, and then appoint Bill Wray to the vacancy. Crime will then cease, and the utmost tranquility will reign throughout the entire city. Honest citizens can lay by their horses on their pillows at night, strong in the belief that no property of theirs shall disappear before the dawning of day. Banks will need no vaults, and iron safes will lapse into such general disuse that one of the best manufacture can be purchased for a song. Private watchmen will become relics of feudalism, and will soon fade away. Revolvers and watch-dogs will cease to be household necessities. Farmers in the suburbs will not come into the city and find their best horses and cows in other people's barns. In fact, everything will be so changed that nobody will know anything, and the population, like one man, will rise up and call Talcott blessed.

What Hickey Will Do.

Hickey is stirred to the very depths, and will leave no stone unturned, not alone to prove his own innocence, but to place the guilt where, in his opinion, it rightfully belongs. He promises the people an exhibition of "fur-flying," when he is finally let loose on, and as Talcott himself never imagined. He has sent to Detroit for Mr. Stafford, the proprietor of the goods which he is charged with having illegally sent in his possession, and will also produce a Detroit detective, who knows a thing or two, and other witnesses from that city. Upon these facts he will prove that there are a few persons mixed up in the case who will be much more astonished when the trial is concluded than they are now.

The French Relief Fund.

The patriotic French ladies who are interesting themselves in raising money for the relief of their fatherland met yesterday afternoon at the house of Madame Poitras, No. 247 Halsted street. The object of the meeting was to ascertain what amount of funds had up to this time been raised for the good cause. It was ascertained that there was in the treasury, and ready to be forwarded, over two hundred dollars. The effort to raise money will be continued, both by personal endeavor, and entertainments of different kinds. The brothers of the workmen of the Commune, the French ladies, the French gentlemen lacking either the patriotism or the inclination necessary to the work.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Opticians, 116 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; light; variable; fair; clear; cloudy; hazy; sphere; dry.

CHICAGO, May 29.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	62° F			To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	70	29 34	S. W. g.	
2:00 p. m.	70	29 34	S. h.	
7:00 p. m.	66	29 37	S. W. F.	

Everything.

Colonel William M. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, is in the city.

—The Oratorio Society meets every evening for rehearsal, and everybody who expects to take part in the contemplated concert should be on hand.

—At the Grant Place Methodist Church there will be strawberries, ice cream, pretty girls, and music to-night. It is for the benefit of the Sunday School.

—Lewis Lehrown, aged 5 years, was run over by a baker's wagon, at the corner of Union and Turner streets, yesterday afternoon, and injured slightly.

—Raids on intrepid stealers of free rides on railroad trains in the city have begun. A number of men, charged with like offense, were accommodated with lodgings at the Madison Street Station, yesterday.

—A boy named Schufeldt was accidentally drowned, in the lake, at Graceland Park picnic, last evening. His body was recovered, and taken to the residence of his parents, No. 445 Cottage Grove avenue.

—Charles Davis, for stealing a banjo, and Lemm Sigel, Solomon Morris, and Lewis Epstein, for taking one, on the 23d inst., from Rosenthal & Co.'s store, and 226 Washington street; James Frost, 2-story and basement brick, 22x46 feet, No. 383 Huron street; Wm. Fisher, 1-story and basement brick, 20x36 feet, No. 745 Larrabee street; Jacob Weil, 2-story and basement brick, 46x44 feet, Chicago avenue, between Hoyne and Leavitt; basement brick, 68x170 feet, southeast corner of Lake and State streets.

—The Mayor desires to call the attention of all interested persons to the following section of Chapter 21 of the Revised Ordinances, which will hereafter be rigidly enforced: "Section 9. Any person who shall sell or offer for sale any fruit, vegetables, berries, or grains of any description, or any article of dry measure, within the city of Chicago, in wine measure, or any measure other than the legal measure, which shall have been sealed by the City Sealer, whether of pint, quart, or other contents, shall be subject to a fine of not less than $5 and not more than $20 for each offense."

—Benjamin Simmons had set work enslaving to ascertain the fate of James D Fennes, of Cedar Rapids, whose trunks were stolen from the Rock Island depot, as already reported, and who is himself missing since Saturday. The property has been recovered, and the parties who stole it have been under arrest, but the owner still remains to be found. Fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with. It is possible that he may have left Cedar Rapids in a spree, and it is possible that he would go away and leave his goods safe behind in a strange city, without money or friends. There is something mysterious in the matter, and every effort will be made to sift it to the bottom.

—The Board of Public Works received the following bids yesterday for furnishing 10,000 tons of coal for the Water Works: E. L. Hedstrom (anthracite), $4.98; Bennett, Law (anthracite), $7; Wallace, Niblack & Co. (Indiana block), $6.95; Waldron, Niblack & Co. (Massillon) $6.95: several informal bids, ranging from $5 to $12, were received, but were not entertained. No contract was awarded. The bid of W. H. Dixon for the cedars of the Old Slip, at $5.50 a cord for 50 cords, and $4.50 a thousand for brick, was accepted, and he can have the rubbish. The premises No. 219 North Franklin street were leased from James H. Nelson for three years, at a rental of $20 a month. The North Side Pound will be located on the property.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Cook County Commissioners.

To What Extent is Illinois Central Property Exempted from Taxation?

Report of the Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

Interesting Discussion on the Subject of the Tax Levy.

The County Commissioners resumed their continued session at 9 p. m. yesterday. In the absence of the President, Commissioner Ashton took the chair. There were also present Commissioners Stearns, Harris, Hertlig, Hitchcock, Pallman, Crawford, Harrison, Skelly, Lonergan, Wahl, Rosalin, Fitch.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD TAXES.

Mr. Harrison offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Board that the exemption from taxation of the Illinois Central Railroad property, extended only to such property as is used for actual railroad purposes.

Resolved, That the Assessors of Cook County be and they are hereby instructed to list all the lands and real estate of the said company, except that used for track, switch, and depot purposes.

Mr. Harrison said the Company had property, such as elevators, which should, in his opinion, be taxed. They should test it anyway.

The resolution was adopted.

TOWN ASSESSORS' BILLS.

Mr. Stearns, from the Committee on Equalization of Taxes, recommended the payment of the bills of the several Town Assessors.

The report was adopted.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

The following was read:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Equalization of Taxes, to whom was referred the reassessment rolls and railroad lists for 1871, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report as follows: We find on examination of said assessment rolls and railroad lists, a total valuation for real estate to the amount of $75,365,838 82. And would recommend that there be added to the valuations, as returned by the Assessors of the following towns, to wit: To the town of Bloom: 5 per cent; Hanover, 5 per cent; Lyons, 5 per cent; Palos, 5 per cent; Rich, 10 per cent; Schaumburg, 5 per cent; Wheeling, 5 per cent; Worth, 5 per cent, and that there be deducted from the assessments of the following towns, to wit: From the town of Calumet 10 per cent, and North Chicago 10 per cent; and that the balance of the towns be assessed as returned by the Assessors, and that the Railroads be assessed as shown by their lists filed in the County Clerk's Office, the valuations as returned, and the Assessors, Boards of Town Canvassers, as follows:

	Assessed.	*Equalized.*
Barrington	$ 185,000.00	$ 185,955.00
Bloom	170,402.00	179,473.00
Bremen	1,198,576.00	1,198,576.00
Cicero	235,514.00	235,514.00
Calumet	150,761.00	150,761.00
Evanston	379,958.00	379,958.00
Hanover	127,870.00	134,263.00
Hanover + Railroad	3,490,211.00	3,490,211.00
Jefferson	246,227.00	246,227.00
Jefferson	189,286.00	189,286.00
Lake	171,796.00	171,796.00
Lakeview	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Lyons	3,077,969.00	3,077,969.00
Lyons + Railroad	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Lemont	189,137.00	189,137.00
Niles	174,055.00	174,055.00
Northfield	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
New Trier	186,864.00	186,864.00
Norwood	184,100.00	184,100.00
Orland	185,103.00	185,103.00
Palos	1,173,583.00	1,232,262.00
Proviso	236,621.00	236,621.00
Palos	214,241.00	214,241.00
Riverside	212,165.00	212,165.00
Rich	134,231.00	134,231.00
Schaumburg	1,072,970.00	1,126,619.00
Thornton	239,900.00	239,900.00
Wheeling	194,618.00	194,618.00
Worth	304,570.00	304,570.00
North Chicago	8,162,525.00	8,000,000.00
South Chicago	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
West Chicago	20,969,900.00	20,969,900.00
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad		1,973,907.00
Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad	69,674.68	69,674.68
C. B. & Q. R. R.	373,349.45	373,349.45
C., A. & St. L. R. R.	524,711.70	524,711.70
C., R. I. & P. R. R.	40,797.00	40,797.00
I., S. & M. S. R. R.	149,779.00	149,779.00
Joliet & Chicago R. R.	199,450.93	199,450.93
C., A. & St. L. R. R.	166,167.00	166,167.00
Michigan Central R. R.	116,807.69	116,807.69
C. & I. R. R.	47,422.51	47,422.51
C., D. & V. R. R.		
Totals	$75,365,838 82	$75,501,726.82

—leaving the equalized valuation over and above the assessed valuation $135,888. All of which is respectfully submitted.

HIRAM STEARNS,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
J. H. HAILMAN,
Committee.

The report was adopted.

THE REVISED FINANCE REPORT.

Mr. Harrison reported back the report of the Finance Committee, which was referred for revision and to make it coincide with the report of the Committee on Equalization of Taxes. The report, as first submitted, will be found published in THE TRIBUNE. The changes made consist in reducing the amount appropriated for interest on the Court-house debt, the reduction occurred before the adoption of the Constitution, from $685,937.02 to $635,937.02, the $400,000 difference to be paid in Indebtedness bonds. The item of $1,000 for the Assessors' Blanks was stricken out. That reduced the levy for the payment of that indebtedness from 67 to 25 cents, and reduced the entire levy from 97 to 80 cents on each $100. The other figures were made to correspond.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Board went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the report, Commissioner Jones in the chair.

Mr. Harrison said the change consisted in the reduction of the levy from 66 to 25 cents on the one hundred dollars, the reduction being made by applying $400,000 of the $1,000,000 of bonds already being sold for that purpose, under a resolution passed in March; said bonds having been issued by the authorities of the last legislature. By adopting this plan, the interest on the $400,000 could be levied as of a debt existing prior to the Constitution, while, under the present new Constitution, could only levy 5 per cent upon the valuation, and only 75 cents on the $100 step to the city, leaving which is equivalent to $400,000 be paid now, they could levy for the interest on another $400,000 of new indebtedness that it might be necessary to raise, but so long as they covered the debt into the form of bonds before the Constitution, they could raise all the interest necessary.

Mr. Hitchcock said the Finance Committee had reconsidered its action, and made no provision for paying any of the county debt out of the levy, and had left only the interest to be provided for. No provision had been made for the payment of the $400,000 of bonds maturing in July, and it was proposed to call them in by new issues. Persons desiring such services can address or call on Mrs. Anna Garritt, at the north west corner of 43 and Cloverly streets.

—A young lady passing down Michigan avenue, yesterday, was severely injured by a stone thrown from the vicinity of No. 232 of that street. It is complained that stones are frequently thrown from that neighborhood, to the danger of pedestrians, and it is suggested that the practice be discontinued.

—A meeting of workingmen will be held on Saturday evening next, in Library Hall, Wabansia avenue, near the North Branch Rolling Mills, for the purpose of forming clubs and devising other means to aid in the election of Greeley and Brown. The call is signed by many prominent workingmen, and is unexpected.

—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held at the company's office, in this city, Yesterday, the capital stock was increased to $30,000,000, and proxies came in from Cairo to New Orleans were confirmed, and Abram S. Hewitt, William Tracy, and W. H. Osborn, of New York, and W. K. Ackerman, of Chicago, were elected Directors of the Company.

—The largest fly-wheel ever cast west of Pittsburgh, and probably the largest on the prairies this country, was recently finished at the foundry of C. Mason & Co., on Carroll street, near Canal. The wheel is 30 feet in diameter, and is composed of thirteen different pieces, each segment weighing four and a quarter tons, and the hub twelve tons. Description of the pieces is to be found in the 200 pounds. The cost was $4,500. It is intended for the Joliet iron and Steel Company, and will be used in rolling rails.

—Persons using Cleveland stone in their buildings will be interested in knowing that the stone-cutters in that city struck on Monday last for an advance of a dollar per day, their wages then being $2 50 for ten hours' work. The employers refused to advance, and the men refused to work. The Cleveland papers give this opinion that the strike will not end very soon, as the leaders are young, unmarried men, who can afford to remain idle some time, and the bosses are not disposed to make any concessions.

—The ladies of the Union Park Congregational Church will give an entertainment in the church parlors this evening. There will be strawberries and cream, and flowers, and the pantomimes of "Old Robin Gray" and the "Academy of Design," and a reading by Professor Booth, and "John Anderson My Jo, John," sung by Mrs. Bradley. In addition, and a few minutes by Miss Blanche Tucker, who expects to leave for Europe very soon to finish her musical studies. Fifty cents the price of admission.

—The Board of Public Works passed the following policing permits yesterday: S. Smith, 1-story brick, 26x40 feet, West Polk street; O. Owens, 2-story and basement brick, 22x32 feet, No. 1833 Archer avenue; Patrick Dunn, 2-story and basement brick, 20x36 feet, No. 383 Huron street; Fisher, 1-story and basement brick, 20x36 feet, No. 745 Larrabee street; Jacob Weil, 2-story and basement brick, 46x44 feet, Chicago avenue, between Hoyne and Leavitt; basement brick, 68x170 feet, southeast corner of Lake and State streets.

—The Mayor desires to call the attention of all interested persons to the following section of Chapter 21 of the Revised Ordinances, which will hereafter be rigidly enforced: "Section 9. Any person who shall sell or offer for sale any fruit, vegetables, berries, or grains of any description, or any article of dry measure, within the city of Chicago, in wine measure, or any measure other than the legal measure, which shall have been sealed by the City Sealer, whether of pint, quart, or other contents, shall be subject to a fine of not less than $5 and not more than $20 for each offense."

—Benjamin Simmons had set work enslaving to ascertain the fate of James D Fennes, of Cedar Rapids, whose trunks were stolen from the Rock Island depot, as already reported, and who is himself missing since Saturday. The property has been recovered, and the parties who stole it have been under arrest, but the owner still remains to be found. Fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with. It is possible that he may have left Cedar Rapids in a spree, and it is possible that he would go away and leave his goods safe behind in a strange city, without money or friends. There is something mysterious in the matter, and every effort will be made to sift it to the bottom.

—The Board of Public Works received the following bids yesterday for furnishing 10,000 tons of coal for the Water Works: E. L. Hedstrom (anthracite), $4.98; Bennett, Law (anthracite), $7; Wallace, Niblack & Co. (Indiana block), $6.95; Waldron, Niblack & Co. (Massillon) $6.95: several informal bids, ranging from $5 to $12, were received, but were not entertained. No contract was awarded. The bid of W. H. Dixon for the cedars of the Old Slip, at $5.50 a cord for 50 cords, and $4.50 a thousand for brick, was accepted, and he can have the rubbish. The premises No. 219 North Franklin street were leased from James H. Nelson for three years, at a rental of $20 a month. The North Side Pound will be located on the property.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A telegram from Madrid says the following is the State crisis in the Spanish Cabinet: On the presentation of the Budget, it was discovered that twenty millions dollars had been taken from the colonial and used in the internal service. It transpired that it had really been used in a police spy system. The result of expenditures, which Sagasta was forced to display, were facts which compromised every person of prominence connected with the Spanish Government.

Serrano is said to be enraged in a plot to place Roy, son of the ex-Queen Isabella, on the throne. Castellar is implicated in a conspiracy to seize all the coin in the Bank of Spain. King Amadeus is distrustful of all his counsellors, and is asking his father's advice about the expediency of calling in Prussian aid.

MADRID, May 29.—A despatch from Bilboa says that the action of Marshal Serrano, in granting full pardon to all the insurgents in Biscay who voluntarily surrendered, causes great indignation among the residents of that city. Much excitement prevails among the inhabitants, who are manifesting their disapproval of such leniency.

General Sickles, United States Minister to Spain, had an audience yesterday with King Amadeus.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Panama papers announce that hostilities have commenced between Costa Rica and Honduras. Costa Rica from Salvador went over and took possession of Amapala, the only port of Honduras on the Pacific coast. President Gonzales, of Salvador, was to take the field with 7,000 men.

Guatemala has organized a force of 2 000 men, who are expected to the march toward the frontier to aid Salvator.

Ex-President Duenas, of Salvador, is to be tried by the Criminal Court.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.—Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant, while in Moscow, on the 15th instant, was presented to the Czar Alexander, who happened to be in that city that day.

ILLINOIS.

The Hensley Murder Trial at Jacksonville—The Testimony Closed—Arguments in Progress.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, May 29.—We telegraphed THE TRIBUNE last night all the evidence in the Hensley murder trial, which had been given up to the close of yesterday's afternoon session of the Court. At the session held this evening the following additional testimony for the prosecution was presented:

William Glatfelter testified: Live one and one-half miles south of Minier. Knew Hensley since 1869. Was at Hensley's house between 1 and 2 o'clock of the day of Mrs. Hensley's death. Saw Hensley. He was then standing near the door. Saw the corpse on the floor. Saw a large piece of flesh, pieces of earthen ware. Saw flour down stairs, dumped out in a heap in a corner. Saw flour out on the stairway. It was on top of the blood. On Sunday found clothing in the east room. Took them for me to get and had. Saw stained spots on the bed in front. Saw splotches of blood on the hat. Hensley's wife came to my house and staid three days. Hensley was then living with her. He denied what she said about having driven her off. Said he would take her back. He told Hensley that Hensley had declared that a man calling himself E. C. Mathews, had hired a team the night before at Roach's livery stable, had changed the buggy for a meat wagon at West Aurora, and gone with the same to Piano, returning to Aurora towards morning. Hensley, in reply, denied the statement. Mrs. Hensley, of Kentucky, recited a fine poem. Rev. Robert Simpson, of Scotland, was satisfied that America beats all Europe. From the fact that a corpse could get so many specimens in so brief a period. Addresses were interspersed with grand congregational singing, and benediction at 11 o'clock.

This morning considerable time was occupied with the private work and business of the Order. Rev. Robert Simpson was appointed to send words of fraternal greeting from Scotland to the Methodist Conference, now in session at New York, and the Presbyterian Assembly at Detroit, Mich.

A resolution was adopted for reading a representative from this body to the international Congress to be held in London, England, in July next, to obtain statistics in regard to intemperance in that land.

The irrepressible negro made his appearance, and created considerable agitation, as usual. Delegates and memorials from Alabama and Georgia having been presented, in favor of organizing the colored members entirely separate. Mr. Bowman, of Kentucky, presented a majority report in favor of grouping into one district, and such changes in the ritual as would provide for it in the Southern States.

Mr. Boyd, of Maine, presented a minority report against any change in regard to the colored people, leaving all lodges open to them, as now.

After a lengthy discussion it was decided to refer the whole object to a Special Committee was lost.

After the noon recess, the Grand Lodge visited the Executive office, and were received by Governor Washburn.

This afternoon the negro question was again discussed by several prominent members of the Order, till the time for the special order, the election of officers, arrived. The following were chosen officers of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars for the ensuing year: R. W. G. T., Dr John Hall, Mich.; R. W. G. S., Miss Hickman, Ky.; R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. M. B. Dickinson, N. Y.; R. W. G. S., J. A. Spencer, Ohio; R. W. G. T., J. K. Van Doren, Ill.

After some secret discussion, the Lodge adjourned till to-morrow. A mass meeting is in the town to-night.

The American Association of Insane Asylum Superintendents devoted last evening to discussing the matter of prosecuting the insane hospitals. The debate was started by Dr. Kirkbride, of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, who spoke of crowding our hospitals and steadily increasing, and are becoming of so serious a character as to demand the earnest attention of the people. It is well known that several hospitals in this country have within their walls from six to 200 more patients than they have room for, and overcrowding in such can be accommodated with any regard to the best interests of the patients, or usefulness of the hospital. The system of crowding is productive of serious evils of many kinds. It is demoralizing to patients, to attendants, to officers. Irregularities and abuses creep in, and neglect of duty are winked at as being unavoidable. All the patients suffer from this state of things. Great damage is done to society. Less liberality is permitted, and its usefulness is in part the result of a curtailment of expenses.

Memorials have been presented for the establishment of asylums in Germany, Australia, and other parts of the world.

Last evening there was an immense audience at the Assembly Chamber at a public meeting, with the gay toilets of the ladies, who were out in large numbers. It presented a most brilliant appearance. The representatives from abroad were most cordially welcomed by T. S. Kanouse, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Wisconsin, to whom Right Worthy Grand Templar Rev. John Russell, eloquently responded, expressing his warm thanks for the kindness shown the strangers in this good city, and thought this cordial was due to the fact that the Good Templars are engaged in the work of driving intemperance from the land.

Miss Ella Wheeler read a welcoming poem, which was received with great applause. Responsive addresses from different Grand Lodges were then called on, and thirty-one minutes speeches made, many of which were very pithy. Many encouraging reports of the condition of the order in their respective States were received with unbounded enthusiasm. Miss Alfred, of Kentucky, recited a fine poem. Rev. Robert Simpson, of Scotland, was satisfied that America beats all Europe. From the fact that a corpse could get so many specimen in so brief a period. Addresses were interspersed with grand congregational singing, and benediction at 11 o'clock.

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